

DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WEINBERGER'S TOKYO VISIT

Meets Nakasone

OW050415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0409 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger told Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Saturday that defense and trade should be treated as separate issues. It is impossible to imagine bilateral trade problems being eased if the United States calls for greater Japanese defense efforts, Weinberger was quoted as saying in a 40-minute meeting with Nakasone.

Stronger defense pressure on Japan would damage trade relations between the two countries, Japanese Government officials quoted Weinberger as saying. Japan's trade surplus with the United States, which reached 50 billion dollars in 1985, has triggered protectionist sentiment in the U.S. Congress. Some U.S. Congressmen demand that Tokyo substantially increase its defense spending to help the United States cut military expenditure on its Japanese operations.

Nakasone and Weinberger also discussed President Ronald Reagan's "star wars" program in which Japan has been invited to take part. Nakasone said Japan will carefully study whether or not it will participate in the research phase of the antimissile program after examining a report to be prepared by a team of Japanese experts now visiting the United States. Weinberger said Japan should decide independently on the matter, according to the Japanese officials.

Britain and West Germany have decided to take part in the space-based defense project. Weinberger is in Japan on the second day of a five-nation Asian and Pacific tour which earlier brought him to South Korea. He will later visit the Philippines, Thailand and Australia.

Weinberger held talks with Defense Agency chief Koichi Kato in the morning.

Contacts Defense Agency Head

OW050351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0347 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger said here Saturday that the United States is resolved to thwart the challenge of international terrorism and the recent exercise by U.S. forces off the Libyan coast will be repeated anytime, if necessary. Weinberger made the remarks when he met with Koichi Kato, chief of the Defense Agency, for a regular defense consultation between Japan and the United States, Japanese officials said.

It was not known, however, whether Weinberger mentioned any possible link between Libya and the recent bombing of a TWA plane that killed four passengers. The U.S. defense chief said, according to the officials, that the Soviet Union is continuing to build up its military strength, including nuclear forces, on a global basis.

After a visit to South Korea, Weinberger arrived Thursday at an airbase near Sapporo in Hokkaido -- Japan's northernmost main island which faces the Soviet Union across the sea. When Weinberger inspected a drill of Japan's self-defense Forces (SDF) there Friday, he reportedly described Hokkaido as an important position for the defense of the Western world.

On the pending issues over Japan's participation in the U.S. star wars program, officially called the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), Weinberger told Kato that it is very important for a country with very high technology standards, like Japan, to join the project. The Japanese Government has not decided on participation in the SDI research, although Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is widely known as an ardent supporter of the space-based antimissile project of the U.S.

Weinberger highly praised Japan for steadily increasing spending on defense, including the budget to support the more than 50,000 U.S. servicemen stationed in this country, at a time when the defense budget has been curtailed in the United States, according to the Japanese officials. In the fiscal 1986 budget, formally approved by Japan's Diet Friday, defense expenditures totaled 3.34 trillion yen, up 6.8 percent from the previous year -- an exceptionally high rate of increase in the generally austere budget. Japan and the U.S. are tied under a mutual security agreement. Kato gave his support to America's world defense strategy, saying that there is no difference between the Japanese and U.S. perceptions of the international situation, the officials said.

On the problem of medium-range SS-20 missiles deployed in the Far East by the Soviet Union, Kato asked the U.S. to persuade Moscow to reduce their number in the disarmament talks between the superpowers.

Weinberger is on an Asian tour. He has already visited South Korea, and will later visit the Philippines, Thailand and Australia.

Urges Role in SDI

OW050807 Tokyo KYODO in English 0743 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger Saturday urged Japanese participation in research for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), popularly known as star wars. He told reporters at the Japan National Press Club that in a 40 minute meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone earlier Saturday he had said Japan's "great technological genius" could contribute much to the SDI, in which the United Kingdom and West Germany are already participants.

Nakasone answers that Japan will study whether or not to participate in research on the space-based antimissile system after hearing the report of a 55-member government and industry delegation now visiting U.S. military and research facilities, scheduled to return to Japan April 10, according to Japanese Government officials.

The issue of SDI is expected to come up both in the meetings of Nakasone and President Ronald Reagan in Camp David and Washington on April 13 and 14, and at the May 4-6 summit of seven industrial nations in Tokyo. Nakasone recently hinted during a debate in the Diet that a response to the U.S. invitation to join in SDI research might come before the Tokyo summit, noting that a year has passed since the U.S. formally asked for Japanese participation.

In the press conference Weinberger praised recent Japanese efforts to smooth the export of military technology to the U.S., which opposition parties have interpreted as contradicting the prohibition of arms exports under Japan's pacifist constitution. The first transfer of an item of Japanese Government-owned military technology to the United States "has recently been virtually approved for transfer to the United States Government," Weinberger said.

"This is the beginning of what I hope will be a heavily traveled two-way street -- (including) dynamic interaction between Japanese and U.S. industries, exchanging military and dual-use technologies for their own competitive interests and in the interests of mutual national security," Weinberger said.

Companies in Japan and other industrial nations have expressed great interest in the commercial possibilities of SDI research. Among the 21 Japanese companies in the SDI delegation now visiting the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Los Alamos National Laboratory, the Hughes Aircraft Company and other U.S. private and public facilities are representatives of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, LTD., and Fujitsu, Hitachi, and Nissan Motor Co.

Weinberger also said Japan, the U.S., and Europe should not underestimate the Soviet Military buildup in Asia, saying that the Soviet Union has "recently deployed atomic cannons" to Sakhalin Island, north of Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido. In a speech contrasting what he called the success of "democracy and free enterprise" in the fast-growing economies of many Asian nations with the Soviet "forces of despotism." Weinberger reasserted the need for trust between Japan and the U.S.

He said in this context that he was "confident" bilateral trade differences could be managed. Weinberger praised Japan's efforts to strengthen its military, noting that Japan's defense budget has been growing in the face of severe fiscal belt-tightening. Last year Japan raised its defense budget 6.8 percent to 3.34 trillion yen, more than any other area of government spending.

The issue is sensitive in Japan, where the post-World War II constitution designed by U.S. occupation authorities prohibits the maintenance of military forces, although the present Japanese forces, called the Self-Defense Forces, number about 250,000, and about 47,000 American troops are stationed in the archipelago.

Weinberger arrived in Japan April 4 from South Korea as part of an Asian tour. He is due to arrive in the Philippines April 6 and will also visit Thailand and Australia.

Views 'Northern Territories'

OW051029 Tokyo KYODO in English 1021 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO -- The United States should have moved its forces to four small Japanese islands now under Soviet control after the end of World War II, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said Saturday. Speaking at the Japan National Press Club, Weinberger criticized the Soviet Union for rejecting talks with Japan on the Islands, the so-called "Northern Territories." Japan has demanded the return of four islands -- Kunashiri, Etorofu, Habomais and Shikotan -- off eastern Hokkaido, which have been occupied by the Soviet Union since the closing days of the war.

The Soviet Union dusted all Japanese inhabitants from the islands and has deployed missiles there and turned them into a fortress, Weinberger said. He compared the islands with the southern island of Okinawa which the United States returned to Japanese jurisdiction in 1972. Weinberger said the Soviet Union is expected to build up its military presence in Asia, including the four islands. The session ended Weinberger's two-day visit to Japan which followed regular U.S.-South Korean ministerial talks in Seoul.

He visited Hokkaido Friday and held talks with Defense Agency Chief Koichi Kato and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Saturday.

Discusses Aid to Philippines

OW051059 Tokyo KYODO in English 1049 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger pledged Saturday that the United States will contribute to the modernization of the Philippine Army, officials said. Weinberger made the U.S. commitment during a one-hour meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe at the Foreign Ministry Saturday afternoon in which he expressed concern about the activities of the Communist New People's Army, the officials said.

Abe said achieving economic stability was important for the new government of President Corazon Aquino and Japan would contribute to the accomplishment of this goal. Weinberger expressed the conviction that South Korea would be able to deter pressure from North Korea because it had a stable economy and a modernized army. Weinberger visited South Korea before coming to Tokyo Thursday.

Abe said Japan would contribute to promoting dialogue between South and North Korea and to the success of the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, the officials said.

NAKASONE MEETS PRC AMITY GROUP PRESIDENT

OW050348 Tokyo KYODO in English 0343 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 5 KYODO -- Zhang Wenjin, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, Saturday paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at his official residence. In the meeting, Zhang praised Nakasone for showing a sincere attitude toward maintaining a good relationship between China and Japan, officials said. He also said that bilateral relations have developed to a fairly good state under the Nakasone administration.

In reply to his remarks, Nakasone said that he is determined to secure a good relationship between the two countries for the 21st century despite any difficulties that may arise in economic and other affairs. Zhang is here on an 11-day goodwill tour to attend a ceremony marking the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association.

ANSP 'SPY' KANG WON-MO ARRESTED; ISSUES STATEMENT

SK061429 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Another mercenary spy dispatched by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets has been arrested. The relevant organization of the DPRK today revealed the crimes of Kang Won-mo, alias Kang In-su, a spy belonging to the South Korean puppet Agency for National Security Planning [ANSP] who was arrested after infiltrating into the northern half of the Republic.

The spy, Kang Won-mo was born on 24 February 1947 in Hosangdong, Chonju, North Cholla Province, and worked as an agent while living as a hoodlum since his boyhood. Kang Won-mo received special spy training when he served in the South Korean puppet Army in the early part of the 1970's. Since then, he has continued to work as an agent for intelligence organizations by changing his name and occupation. He completed his refresher course after being accepted by the ANSP in October 1984 as an agent for its Anti-North Operational Unit. He was arrested after infiltrating into the area of the northern half of the Republic crossing the Military Demarcation Line.

Kang Won-mo explained how he was accepted by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges as their mercenary spy while serving in the puppet army and the type of training he received in a spy training center in Wonju, South Korean Kangwon Province.

He said: I worked as an agent for the police from February 1967 when I began to work as a reporter for the Samnam Newspaper Company in Chonju. I received prize money as a reward for informing on many people, and I have committed robbery, rape, fraud, and even murder. One time, when I was caught breaking into a cash box at my second cousin's house, I killed him with a knife. It appeared that the South Korean intelligence organization was interested in my past and my temperament. Thus, while I was serving in the Army, I disappeared from my unit as a deserter in accordance with the script prepared by an officer of the intelligence organization working under the name Uncle Tokbo. I then received special training at a spy training center in the outskirts of Wonju, Kangwon Province.

The type of training I received there is as follows: For the first 6 months, I received basic training including mountain climbing and guerrilla tactics and then I was trained in murder and kidnapping techniques, such as taekwondo, hitting vital areas, using anesthesia, and knife throwing. As a secondary training for 6 months, I learned map reading, photography, transmitting and receiving wireless messages, and decoding.

He then confessed about being recently accepted by the ANSP as an agent and about the spy training he received in a secret agitation center within the ANSP. He continued: **The ANSP has drastically expanded the Anti-North Operational Unit in recent years and is training a large number of spies to infiltrate the North. Thus, it is accepting those who were previously trained in intelligence organizations after discovering their whereabouts.**

It seems that I was selected because of my past career. The intelligence officer and the assistant instructors did not conceal this from me. I received a refresher course in secret ANSP agitation centers in Seoul and Pusan. I was exempt from the general training because I had already received basic training. I then received mainly moral education and specialized training.

The moral education consisted of reading books on today's United States and analyses of communism, as well as viewing anticommunist films and listening to briefings by the concerned intelligence officers.

With regard to my specialized training, I learned about basic psychological warfare, social tactics, the method of contact, and the method of describing what was observed through theoretical lectures and practical exercises. In addition, I received specialized training on destroying buildings and collecting intelligence.

Kang Won-mo said that after completing the course of spy training for 1 and 1/2 years, he was given missions to be fulfilled after infiltrating into the northern half of the Republic. On the contents of his mission, he said the following:

My first mission was to contact and win over to my side those who had complaints and were discontented after securing their trust by disguising myself as one who had courageously defected to the North. My mission was then to start a riot whenever an opportunity arose. I was instructed to work hard and devotedly in order to win trust. They said that I could even sacrifice one or two men who had complaints by giving information on them to security organizations.

The second mission that I was given was to carry out operations to harass public sentiment. For this purpose, I was supported to destroy or set fire to plants, schools or hospitals. I was given this order on the grounds that it would be difficult to carry out operations against important institutions or munitions plants because of [tight] security. I was told that if thermal power plants or heating facilities are blown up during the cold winter, in particular, this would make the residents in the North shiver with cold and would arouse their discontent. Including schools and hospitals in the targets of destruction was designed to pursue such an effect.

The mission that I was given next as part of the operations to harass public sentiment was to terrorize officials in responsible posts, enthusiasts, and the North general public. I was supposed to terrorize or assassinate any targets as long as this did not run a chance of exposure. I was given this mission on the grounds that the corpse of a person who had died an unnatural death, whoever he may be, and the news on this that would spread, would stir up public sentiment.

The third mission that I was given was to become familiar with the low-level people in the North by making friends with them and to create, in a natural manner, the illusion of a free democratic system in the United States and the South. I was told that other, future missions would be given by liaison personnel who would be sent from Seoul in the future.

According to the confession by spy Kang Won-mo, the dates of contacts with the liaison personnel are 12 April, 1 June 6 September, and 7 November during the period from 1985 to 1988 [as heard] and the time of contacts was from 0800 to 0900 in the evening.

The place of contact was under the Taedong Bridge if he was assigned to Pyongyang, at the entrance of a zoo at the foot of Mt Pannyeong if assigned to Hamhung; at the approach of a bridge leading to Changdok Island when he was assigned to Wonsan; and in front of ticket windows of cultural theaters of relevant provinces on dates of contacts if possible when assigned to other areas.

Concerning contacts methods, spy Kang Won-mo stated the following: While waiting on the designated date at the designated place, a small boy was supposed to give me a (?fountain pen) or a mechanical pencil and say: Is this yours? The man over there gave this to me. Then, after replying: This is what I lost. Thank you, I was supposed to act in accordance with the instructions written in the note contained in the (?fountain pen).

When I go to the place of contacts at the designated time on the designated date, the contact is supposed to say first: Excuse me. Can I borrow a match? Then, while saying: I only have a lighter, I am supposed to give him a lighter. After that, I was supposed to act in accordance with instructions given by the liaison personnel.

After receiving these espionage missions, Kang Won-mo met dispatcher Yi Tae-su and intelligence agent in charge Chong Hae-chol for the last time on the evening of 18 January of this year, and received the confirmation of his missions again. Leaving the agitation center in Yongdungpo District, Seoul, by a military jeep on Sunday morning of the next day, he arrived at a place near the southern boundary line of the Military Demarcation Line on the western frontline. Crossing the central demarcation line at around 0700 that night, he infiltrated into the northern half of the Republic.

While making public the content of spy Kang Won-mo's confession, our relevant organization pointed out that while frantically instigating northward war maneuvers, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are infiltrating more spies through the land, the sea, and third countries in order to commit acts of espionage, terrorism, destruction, and subversion.

After warning that our people, steadfastly tied to the party and the leader [suryong] will crush any wicked activities of the rascals with high vigilance, the relevant organization strongly asserted that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must immediately stop the reckless acts of espionage and destruction against our Republic and the rackets to provoke a new war.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON 18TH ROK-U.S. SCM

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Statement issued by the DPRK Foreign Ministry on 6 April in Pyongyang -- read by announcer]

[Text] Timed to coincide with the waging of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, a test nuclear war against our Republic, in full swing, the United States held the so-called 18th annual Security Consultative Meeting SCM in Seoul from 2 to 3 April together with the South Korean authorities.

In view of the so-called joint communique on the results of the annual Security Consultative Meeting is characterized as a war conspiracy assuming a more vicious and challenging nature than ever before. In the joint communique and the press conference, they frantically babbled about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion and, in particular, frenziedly raved that there could be military provocations from the North until the period leading to the 1988 Olympics, in an unprecedented way, by directly implicating our Republic. Under the absurd excuse of countering this, they openly declared that they had decided to further accelerate their war preparation maneuvers.

Above all, the United States threatened us again with nuclear weapons, stating that it will continue to guarantee the security of South Korea under the nuclear umbrella. It also stated that it will tremendously augment the combat capabilities of the U.S. troops, accelerate the modernization of the South Korean Armed Forces, and strengthen the combined defense posture of the United States and South Korea by continuing the presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea and by additionally supplying a large amount of various types of sophisticated military equipment.

They also stated that they will continue to conduct the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in the future, stockpile a large amount of war reserve materiel in South Korea, and even deploy new-type chemical weapons there. This nakedly shows to what extent the United States is hellbent on deliberately aggravating the state of military confrontation, and tension and on aggravating new war provocation maneuvers, instead of removing the state of military confrontation between the North and South and eliminating distrust and misunderstanding in Korea.

As has been widely known to the world, the DPRK Government has consistently made all efforts to ease the strained situation in Korea and peacefully solve the Korean question through dialogue and negotiation. This year, too, our Republic declared that tripartite talks should be held among our Republic, the United States, and South Korea and efforts should be made to realize the highest-level talks between the North and South in order to solve the basic problems arising in realizing peace in Korea in a peaceful manner.

It also decided to discontinue the large-scale military exercises in the whole area of the northern half of the Republic, beginning from 1 February, and stop all military exercises during the period when North-South dialogue is ongoing, and proposed that the United States and the South Korean authorities turn out to respond to this. Solely the United States and the South Korean authorities are responsible for North-South dialogue and are leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war by turning down this just and aboveboard proposal of our Republic and by waging the large-scale "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise.

This notwithstanding, why are they who themselves make trouble and light a fuse instigating more frantic military rackets all of a sudden, preposterously implicating us further? This is precisely because the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of the people is growing higher than ever before and the colonial ruling system is faced by uncontrollable crises. The United States is trying to repress the struggle of the South Korean people and block a repeat of the situation involving the collapse of the Marcos dictatorial regime in the Philippines at any cost by threatening and blackmailing the South Korean people through large-scale military commotions.

If the situation proceeds as intended, the United States will try to find a way out by even unhesitatingly triggering a war against us. To hide its criminal nature, the United States came out more noisily this time with the absurd excuse that there could be military provocations until the period leading to the 24th Olympic Games.

Originally, the decision to hold the 24th Olympic Games in South Korea was an outcome of the U.S. two-Koreas policy. Today, the 24th Olympic Games are faced with crises. This is not because of any threat from the North, but is connected with the very decision to hold the games in Seoul, which is not a proper venue for them. Indeed, how can the Olympic Games be smoothly held in Seoul, an unstable place where powder smells due to constant war rackets and the state of political chaos continues because the struggle of youths, students, and people against the fascist rule is staged every day?

However hard the U.S. authorities may try to hide their war maneuvers under the cloak of the Olympics while continually slandering us, this can deceive no one.

Our Republic has demanded that the North and South of Korea cohost the Olympic games in order to create favorable circumstances for saving Olympic movement from crisis, for guaranteeing the smooth hosting of the 24th Olympic Games, and, at the same time, for realizing the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The reckless maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean authorities to adopt the Olympics, a common festival with world peace and friendship and unity among the peoples as its lofty ideal, as a dirty political toy to camouflage new war preparations will only arouse the indignation of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

While engaging heatedly in war preparation rackets on the one hand, the U.S. secretary of defense, on the other hand, clamored this time as if he hoped for the resumption of North-South dialogue -- a contradictory act. This is also a clumsy trick aimed at misleading world public opinion and at shirking the responsibility for suspending North-South dialogue. It is unreasonable for those who suspended North-South dialogue through the fanatical war exercise racket in South Korea, to talk about the resumption of dialogue under circumstances in which they are invariably continuing the war exercise din. As if to show us or make us see, they clamored in the joint communique that they will also strengthen military confrontation with us and continue the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in the future. This is a clear declaration that they will, indeed, hinder North-South dialogue.

Weinberger, an errand boy of war, visited South Korea, held a war conspiracy meeting with his underlings, cast violent words indiscreetly slandering and defaming our Republic, stated that the aggressive forces will be further augmented instead of withdrawing them from South Korea, and even perpetrated nuclear blackmail against us. This clearly shows again that the U.S. imperialists are the ringleader of aggression and war, the disturber of world peace, and the destroyer of North-South dialogue.

The DPRK Government and people resolutely denounce the U.S. war maneuvers exposed through the visit by the U.S. secretary of defense to South Korea this time as a criminal act of further straining the situation on the Korean peninsula and of gravely threatening peace in Asia and the world and as an open challenge to Koreans and the world's peace-loving people aspiring for peace and peaceful reunification in Korea. If a new war breaks out in Korea, it will easily spread into a global nuclear war, and mankind will be plunged into a nuclear catastrophe. Koreans, Asians and all the world's peoples will never tolerate the U.S. indiscreet act of deliberately leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

Today, the world's people are unanimously turning out to oppose aggression and war and defend peace. To preserve peace in Korea and guarantee the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the United States should stop the maneuvers of accelerating war preparations in South Korea and withdraw from South Korea at an early date, taking along its troops and nuclear weapons, as unanimously demanded by the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

The DPRK Government and people express the belief that the governments and peoples of all countries defending peace will pay due attention to the dangerous development of the situation on the Korean peninsula in the International Year of Peace, and make joint efforts to check and frustrate the new war provocation maneuvers of the United States.

CPRF ISSUES WHITE PAPER ON 1988 OLYMPICS

SK070641 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0621 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang, April 7 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued a white paper on April 6 indicting the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for their criminal schemes to use the 1988 Olympiad for a foul purpose.

Noting that in trying to have the Olympic Games held in Seoul the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets pursued a sinister political aim from the beginning, the white paper says: It is based above all on the criminal purpose to keep one Korea, one nation divided into "two Koreas", "two nations" forever.

From the first moment of announcement of the plan to hold the Olympiad in Seoul, the South Korean puppets openly disclosed their intention to use the sacred Olympics in whipping up the North-South confrontation and creating "two Koreas", prattling that the hosting of the Olympics in Seoul would be a "festival for enhancing the national prestige" of South Korea and "isolating the North in international community."

It is only an instance proving this that these days the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are vociferously crying that clamouring about "expected obstructive operation of the North", "surprise attack," "infiltration through sea" and "armed provocation" and more feverishly stepping up the anti-DPRK smear campaign with the 1988 Olympiad in the offing.

The white paper points out that the South Korean puppets are intensifying diplomatic moves to realize the so-called "cross recognition" and "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" under the pretext of Olympics. Saying that in trying to host the Olympic Games in Seoul under the patronage of the U.S. imperialist master, the South Korean puppets scheme to save the colonial military fascist rule driven to the wall from the crisis, hold in check the action of the people for democracy and lay a foundation for the long term office of the dictator, the white paper goes on: Now the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is working round the clock to put down the struggle of the dissident forces and people and realise its wild ambition for long-term office under the fine-sounding pretext of "social stability" and "maintenance of order" for the Olympics.

But the South Korean people hold that "democratisation is more important than the Olympics" and warn that "if they abuse the Olympics in restricting the elementary rights of the people and use sports for a political purpose, they will meet the same end as Nazi Germany or fascist Italy did in the past".

The white paper cites concrete material to prove that Seoul was designated as the venue of the Olympics not because it has conditions to be the venue of the Olympics or in accordance with the will of the General Assembly of the International Olympic Committee, but due to the despicable swindle of the South Korean puppets. Noting that it is nobody's secret that the United States actively cooperated with the South Korean puppets in their behind-the-scene activities to host the Olympics in Seoul, the white paper says that American Olympic personages went to the Baden Baden meeting to put pressure on their followers who did not like the holding of the Olympics in South Korea to support the hosting of the Olympics in Seoul.

All the more serious is the despicable collusion between South Korea and Japan concerning the venue of the 24th Olympic Games, the white paper stresses: The Japanese reactionaries withdrew the hosting of the Olympic Games in Nagoya. This is not only because of bribe they received from the Chon Tu-hwan puppets. They also sought various economic concessions in reward for supporting the hosting of the Olympics in Seoul. The "Mitsui Group" and other monopoly Zaibatsu of Japan received guarantees from the puppets for undertaking the construction of a pleasure park in Seoul, road construction, expansion project of Incheon Wharf and the construction of cycle and sailing boat grounds for the preparation of the Olympics and converting them into gambling houses after the Olympics to earn money.

To all intents and purposes, the Japanese reactionaries' withdrawal of Nagoya and support to the hosting of the Olympiad in Seoul is aimed at killing two birds with one stone. It is nothing but a bait for further strengthening economic aggression of South Korea and realizing their interests well calculated. As facts show, the designation of Seoul as the venue of the Olympiad is a product of the dirty political trick of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets.

Saying that the Seoul Olympics to be hosted by the puppets will impose immeasurable sufferings and hardship upon the South Korean people, the white paper goes on: Over 2,000 enterprises closed down their doors or went bankrupt in one year of 1985 in South Korea. The unemployed and semi-unemployed in South Korea numbered over seven millions and its foreign debts amounted to over 52 billion dollars as of the end of 1985.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique earmarked a total of 6,800 million dollars for the preparations of the Olympic Games and will have to disburse to the tune of 8,000 million dollars if expenses to be spent in the future during the Olympics are added. Even according to watered-down figures released by the puppets, tax imposition per head of the population is over 369,000 won in South Korea. This means that each family of South Korea (5 members) have to pay 1,845,000 won of taxes. The overwhelming majority of South Korean workers now receive less than 100,000 won a month. Under such condition, to pay this large amount of taxes, they have to pay their wages for nearly two years, without spending even a penny for their personal use. Further, Olympic expenses will be imposed upon them.

Noting that South Korea is unfit, in various respects, for the site of the international sports festival in view of the Olympic idea, the white paper says: South Korea under the military occupation of the U.S. imperialists is the biggest nuclear forward base in the Far East where over 40,000 U.S. imperialist aggression troops and over 1,000,000 strong puppet army are in a permanent war posture and mass destruction weapons including more than 1,000 nuclear weapons are massed most densely.

It is only too clear that the Olympic Games, is to be held in a terror-ridden place where only the sound of gun firing is heard and powder smell is reeking, going against the idea of peace.

Today South Korea is the worst graveyard of human rights in the world where even the elementary petition movement of the people for the revision of the present "constitution" is ruthlessly trampled underfoot. It is too natural that recently South Korean students should call for the "resolute opposition to the Olympiad", saying that it is outrageous indeed to host the Olympics under the present conditions of South Korea where even elementary democratic freedom and rights are totally trampled underfoot. Worse still, socio-political confusion and bloody suppression took place each time the "presidential elections" were held in South Korea. It cannot be overlooked that such "elections" will be held in the spring of 1988, the year for the 24th Olympiad.

Under the "National Security Law," the basic law of South Korea, people supporting and praising communism, to say nothing of its advocates, are condemned to capital punishment or heavy penalty. Under such situation, Seoul is a place where the personal safety of world youth with different ideas and political views cannot be ensured.

South Korea is also a place where all kinds of diseases are prevalent. In particular, AIDS which has caused a big stir throughout the world is spreading in all parts of South Korea. Some time ago the puppet authorities made public that there are over 11,000 sufferers of this disease in South Korea. This is a figure reduced fearful of the failure of the operation for earning foreign currency through the kisaeng girl tourism and the hosting of the Olympics. In actuality, almost all people of disorder in sexual acts including waitresses, service girls and prostitutes in the villages of U.S. Army bases in Osan, Kunsan and Tongduchon and other places, hotels and engaged in special occupation are attacked by this disease. According to another data reported from South Korea, the number of those infected by AIDS has already surpassed the 600,000 mark already in 1979. Even imitation foodstuffs containing poisonous substance are widely circulated in South Korea to threaten lives of people. According to recent data made known by South Korean publications, the cases of imitation foodstuffs numbered over 82,370 in 1984 and they are increasing day by day.

In conclusion the white paper expresses the expectation that the world's peaceloving people and sportsmen who value the idea of the Olympic movement and desire the reunification of Korea will lift up their voices in denunciation of the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets seeking an ulterior political purpose through the Olympiad and in support of the proposal that the 24th Olympic Games be cohosted by the North and South of Korea.

CHON SCHEMES TO USE OLYMPICS TO REMAIN IN POWER

SK041257 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Dialogue between commentator Madame Yun Chong-won and announcer Min Hye-kyong on the "Let Us Oppose and Reject the 1988 Olympics in Seoul" feature program: "The 1988 Olympics and a Plot To Prolong Stay in Power"]

[Text] [Min] The intentions of those in power who try to use the Olympics as an instrument to prolong their stay in power are becoming more clear with the passage of time. An analysis of the stands of the ruling and opposition parties regarding the so-called political timetable for democratization which has recently become the source of debate at the National Assembly presents before your eyes a picture of the last-hour throes of the Chon Tu-hwan group which is attempting to fraudulently use the Olympics as an instrument to realize its ambitions to stay in power longer.

[Yun] You are right. I think I can see the Chon Tu-hwan group's death throes before my eyes. What the NKDP asserts is that the Olympics should be held only after the democratic process and social stability have been achieved to a certain extent by having the Constitution revised by the fall of this year and by holding the presidential election by the fall of next year. Meanwhile, the DJP insists on electing another president under the current Constitution, that is to say to elect the next president by an electoral college system, on hosting the Olympics in 1988, and on discussing the issue of whether or not to revise the Constitution in 1989.

The DJP aims to realize its ambitions for staying in power longer by forcibly achieving national harmony and social stability at all costs by using the Olympics as an excuse.

Just as people are not afraid of someone who makes empty threats, so too the suggestion of discussing the issue of whether or not to revise the Constitution in 1989 is nothing but a deceptive trick designed to paper over public opinion and to make an excuse for staying in power longer.

If it has no intention of prolonging its stay in power, it has no justifications to oppose the revision of the Constitution to introduce a direct presidential election system. It is because of the fact that with the direct presidential election system, in which every individual voter exercises his own voting right, the ring will never be able to realize its plot to prolong its stay in power longer, which it must achieve in the next presidential election no matter what may come, that the group will have to keep the indirect presidential election system at work, that is, to elect the president by an electoral college system, at all costs.

Seen in this context, the group's opposition to the cohosting of the Olympics by the North and South stems from its objective to maintain division and under its shadow to stay in power longer.

[Min] Right. The Chon Tu-hwan group, which stakes its political future on the Olympics, has no other choice. I believe that is the reason why the group pegged such a great label as a great national event on the Olympics. After pegging such a name as a great national event on the Olympics, the group is using the Olympics as an instrument to bring the political unrest, which is becoming more acute, under control and to stay in power.

For this very reason, the group is noisily calling for subordination of everything to the Olympics, while referring to it all of the time. At the same time, the group is ruthlessly suppressing people who are opposed to the Olympics and those who utter words or commit acts undermining the Olympics, after branding them as antistate criminals who are opposed to great national events.

[Yun] You must said that the Chon Tu-hwan ring regards words and deeds that undermine the successful holding of the Olympics as treachery, did you not? The group, regarding even the petition movement, the fundamental right of the people, which is stipulated in the current Constitution, and demands for wage increases, let alone opposition to the aggression of South Korea by the United States and to the military regime's dictatorial rule, as criminal acts undermining the Olympics, is now suppressing those who are involved in such things, on the grounds that they have undermined social stability needed for the Olympics.

Such suppressive rackets kicked up by the Chon Tu-hwan ring under the pretext of the Olympics have become more virulent after the downfall of the dictatorial regime of Marcos in the Philippines. Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, threatening that it will not tolerate anybody who violates the law and order undermining political stability in a bid to prevent what happened in the Philippines from repeating itself in South Korea, is now enthusing over the suppression of the people.

[Min] In the meantime, the U.S. imperialists and the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan group are now babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion under the pretext of the Olympics. They are saying to the effect that the North might commit antagonizing acts and armed provocations in order to lay obstacles to the Olympics. Simply put, it is struggling to emerge from a predicament.

Not on one or two occasions, but on many occasions, the North has made it clear that it has no intention of invading the South and that it is incapable of doing it, nor does it have any intention of solving the issues between the North and South through the use of military force.

Frankly speaking, the threat on the Korean peninsula does not come from the North but from the South. As for the North's proposal for cohosting the Olympics by the North and South, I understand that this proposal was advanced to contribute to promoting the task of achieving reunification because, if one side of a divided country hosts the Olympics, this will result in deepening the division. Theoretically and practically, in light of a national standpoint, and in light of relations between the North and South, the North's proposal is rational and practical. The North's proposal for cohosting the Olympics is constructive and practical in the context of saving the Olympics, which faces the danger of being used as a political tool as a result of its being placed in a dilemma because of the cold war. No one will interpret this proposal as one representing an attempt for southward invasion. Nevertheless, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are babbling about the threat of northward invasion from the North and about the possibility of provocations. This is an attempt to avoid the crisis they are facing, to justify the suppression of the people under the pretext of security, and to consolidate a foundation for long-term power under the patronage of the United States by diverting the people's attention at home and abroad, which is focused on South Korea, which is known as a likely place for a second Philippine incident.

[Yun] That is right. Stepping up the suppression of the people and fanning the sentiment of North-South confrontation on the pretext of hosting the Olympics is a maneuver for long-term power. While being briefed on a plan for government affairs of South Kyongsang Province on 17 March, Chon Tu-hwan said that if the Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics are hosted successfully, this will expedite the work of making the fatherland an advanced country. The Chon Tu-hwan group is conducting propaganda to the extent that if it hosts the Olympics, the entire country will develop into an advanced country and all the people will enjoy happiness in a paradise. This is an attempt to curry favor with the people and to suppress the people's fighting spirit -- an attempt to prolong its term of office.

[Min] That is right. The people describe this attempt as prolonging tactics and as an offensive of cajolery.

[Yun] Let us review an article carried in a newspaper published by the urban industrial missionary association in Yungdung-po, Seoul -- an article on the Olympics -- one of the people's reaction to the false propaganda conducted by the Chon Tu-hwan ring. The article said: The present regime has committed foolish acts on many occasions. At a time when our ordinary people, including workers and peasants, are leading a difficult life because of the heavy burden of foreign debt amounting to more than \$52 billion, the authorities have raised taxes and subway fees to host the Olympics at a deficit. Because of this, we are tightening our belts. We can hardly breathe. What nonsense the work of making South Korea advanced is! If it is true that a country becomes advanced by beautiful words, we would have become the people of an advanced country tens of years ago. We know that the work of making the country advanced -- the work advertised by the DJP military dictatorial group -- is the work of making the suppression of the people, starving wages, bloodsucking labor, poverty, dependence on foreign forces, and foreign debts advanced. The article represents the people's feelings toward the 1988 Olympics and the people's spirit of resistance and rejection of the Chon Tu-hwan group, which is trying to remain in power on the pretext of the Olympics.

[Min] That is right. I firmly believe that the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group to use the sacred Olympic movement for an impure political aim by running counter to the people's demands and the requirements of the contemporary era, will not be able to avoid catastrophe. Thank you for your useful comments.

FIFTH SPA SESSION OPENS IN PYONGYANG 7 APRIL

SK070316 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] On the morning of 7 April, the fifth session of the seventh SPA of the DPRK opened at the Mansudae Assembly Hall. The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song attended the session.

The following agenda items were unanimously decided upon:

1. On adopting the DPRK Law on Preservation of the Environment.
2. On the account of the implementation of the state budget for 1985 and on the state budget for 1986.

Deputy Yi Chong-ok, vice president, made a report on the first agenda item on adopting the DPRK Law on Preservation of the Environment, and the draft DPRK Law on Preservation of the Environment was read out at the session. The session continues.

Yi Chong-ok Delivers Report

SK070711 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0657 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang, April 7 (KCNA) -- Deputy Yi Chong-ok, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, delivered a report "On Adopting the Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the Protection of Environment", the first item on the agenda of the Fifth Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK which opened here on April 7.

Noting that the Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Protection of Environment would be adopted at today's session on the initiative of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the report-er stressed: This law is the basic code of law on environmental protection reflecting in an all-round way the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and all measures of the DPRK Government for the protection of environment and a programmatic guideline clearly indicating the way to fully ensure independent and creative living circumstances to the working masses.

To ensure the popular masses independent and creative living circumstances, he said, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clarified the policy of our state for environmental protection and has wisely directed the struggle for its implementation in each period and each stage of the developing revolution.

The reporter also noted that our party wisely directed work to effect a new turn in the endeavours for the betterment of the living circumstances.

The big successes made in the protection of environment in the past period are first of all that our people are living in highly culturalised and hygienic circumstances free from pollution, the reporter said, and went on: In our country it has become an iron rule in all production and construction to give priority to anti-pollution measures and all facilities have been fully provided to prevent environmental pollution.

In our country all devices to absorb gas and dust for the prevention of air pollution and purification facilities for the prevention of water pollution have been established from the large-scale centrally controlled industrial enterprises which may produce much poisonous substance to small local industrial factories and filter devices for eliminating bad smell and purifying and recovering establishments for disposing foul water of life and waste water have been provided even in the residential quarters, to say nothing of public buildings and establishments.

Along with this, in our country the industrial districts and residential quarters are apart from each other, cities are built in a proper size not to be too big and factories, enterprises and cities are harmoniously distributed in all parts including the plain and mountain areas.

Work for well preserving and actively creating the natural environment for the promotion of the people's health and for their cultural and emotional life is going on briskly in our country. In our country many natural environment protection districts have been set up and animals and plants, configuration of the ground, climate and other natural conditions are preserved to their original status and scenic spots, natural monuments and historic remains are well managed without damage to provide the people with better circumstances for cultural and emotional life.

In particular, reservoirs and artificial lakes have been built in different parts and modern lock gates and dykes are constructed on the rivers and streams, forests for scenic beauty and shelter belts are created in the surroundings of cities and villages, along the motor and railways and on the banks of lakes and rivers and on the seaside and many gardens and green belts are laid between factories and factories, between factories and residential quarters and at various parts of cities to bring about a radical change in the natural scenery and living environment of people.

According to the report, in our country the hygienic standard of air, water and soil, the basic norms of environmental protection, has reached an advanced level of the world. The consistency of sulphurous acid gas, a material polluting the atmosphere, in Pyongyang is one fifteenth of the international tolerance limit and the numerical value of carbon monoxide is far less than the international tolerance limit. The content of oxygen in water of the river Taedong flowing through the heart of the capital is very much, 8.3 mg per liter.

In only scores of years the looks of mountains and rivers have changed radically and the average life span of people has reached 74 years, 36 years longer than that before the country's liberation.

The reporter said that another success made in the protection of environment in the past period is that all work for the betterment of environment has been firmly converted into an undertaking of the popular masses themselves and solid independent material and technical foundations have been laid for the protection of environment.

Noting that in South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists, which is linked with the North by a single terrestrial stratum, the natural environment has been devastated and people are suffering from "pollutional diseases", the reporter stressed: South Korea is the most horribly polluted area where even living bodies are losing the possibility of proper existence.

The adoption of the new law on the protection of environment is an important historical step in codifying and further consolidating by law all the successes made by our people in the protection of environment through an arduous yet worthwhile struggle under the leadership of our party.

He emphasized that it is a pressing problem raised before mankind today in the struggle for the protection of environment to save the destiny of mankind and prevent the devastation of environment from the danger of a thermonuclear war of the U.S.-led imperialists.

It is a unanimous demand of our people and the world's people to oppose the U.S. imperialists' moves to provoke a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and protect mankind and its living environment from its danger, the reporter stressed, and remarked: The adoption of the Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the Protection of Environment is an important step correctly reflecting this demand of the times and the desires of the people.

The adoption of the law on the protection of environment will powerfully encourage all our working people to give full play to their creative wisdom and talent in the struggle for modelling the whole society on the chuche idea, cherishing a high pride and self-confidence in living in a paradise of the people free from pollution.

The historical step of the Supreme People's Assembly to codify the popular policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK for protection of environment and announce it to the whole world will deal a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique who are scheming to unleash a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, stressed the reporter.

WPK OBITUARY NOTICE ON DEATH OF KIM CHWA-HYOK

SK052347 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text of 5 April WPK Central Committee obituary notice on the death of Kim Chwa-hyok, member of the WPK Central Committee and vice chairman of the WPK Central Committee Inspection Committee]

[Text] At 1930 on 5 April 1986, Comrade Kim Chwa-hyok, member of the WPK Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Inspection Committee of the Party Central Committee, regrettably died of illness at the age 70. Comrade Kim Chwa-hyok joined the Korean People's Revolutionary Army at the initial period of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and devotedly struggled for the freedom and liberation of the fatherland with arms in hand, upholding the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people.

After liberation, this comrade energetically struggled to thoroughly implement our party's line of founding the Army and defended the revolutionary bases in the northern half of the Republic for a long time at important posts of the People's Army. He devoted all his efforts to consolidating the ranks of our party and to increasing the combat capabilities of the party organizations, working in responsible posts of the party Central Committee and local party organizations. Comrade Kim Chwa-hyok firmly established the unitary ideological system of the party and was endlessly loyal to the party and the leader until the last moment of his life. Even though Comrade Kim Chwa-hyok has passed away, his fighting exploits devoted to our party and the revolutionary cause will remain forever.

Leaders Pay Condolences

SK070551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0540 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang, April 7 (KCNA) -- Upon the death of Comrade Kim Chwa-hyok, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-chairman of its Control Committee, the party and government cadres on April 5 and 6 paid a visit to the bier of the deceased and expressed deep condolences.

Among them are Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrades Yim Chun-chu and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-presidents; Comrade So Chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of its Control Committee; Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Comrades Yi Kun-mo and Kye Ung-tae, alternate members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries, of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Kim Pok-sin, Choe Kwang and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premiers of the Administration Council; Comrades Chae Hui-chong and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Chon Mun-sop, chairman of the State Control Committee; anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, department directors of the WPK Central Committee and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, some members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee in Pyongyang; officials of the WPK Central Committee and leading personages of the ministry of Peoples Armed Forces and central organs and officials of the party and power bodies and administrative and economic organs in the city.

Amid the playing of the dirge the party and government cadres observed a moment's silence in memory of the late Comrade Kim Chwa-hyok who had remained boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader and resolutely fought to strengthen the party and implement party's line and policy to the last moment of his life.

Kim Il-song Sends Wreath

SK060916 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang, April 6 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people President Kim Il-song on April 5 sent a wreath to the bier of the late Comrade Kim Chwa-hyok, member of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the Control Committee of the Party Central Committee, deeply mourning his death. The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea also sent a wreath to the bier of the deceased on the same day.

BRIEFS

SPA DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR -- Pyongyang, April 4 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of its Standing Committee, returned home on April 4 by air after visiting the Soviet Union. The delegation was met at the airport by Yi Yong-ik, secretary of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, and Boris Morozov, minister-counselor of the Soviet Embassy here. The delegation left Moscow on April 3 after concluding its visit to the Soviet Union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 4 Apr 86 SK]

DPRK-USSR CULTURAL PLAN SIGNED -- Moscow, April 4 (KCNA) -- A cultural exchange plan for 1986-1987 between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed in Moscow on April 4. It was signed by Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong and USSR Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Mikhail Kapitsa. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 6 Apr 86 SK]

SCIENCE DELEGATION TO USSR -- Pyongyang, April 3 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the State Commission of Science and Technology headed by its Vice-Chairman Yi Kon-sik to visit the Soviet Union and a MINJU CHOSON delegation headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Han Nae-chol to visit Romania and Bulgaria left Pyongyang by air on April 2. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 3 Apr 86 SK]

SOVIET AVIATION GROUP DEPARTS -- Pyongyang, April 4 (KCNA) -- The NODONG SINMUN delegation returned home Thursday after visiting China. On the same day, the Soviet civil aviation friendship delegation left here for home, concluding its Korean visit. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 4 Apr 86 SK]

NKDP HOLDS POLITICAL REFORM RALLY IN TAEJU 5 APR

New CPD Chapter Inaugurated

SK0501343 Seoul YONHAP in English 1339 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Taegu, Korea, April 5 (YONHAP) -- Main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) Saturday held a major political rally, calling for constitutional revision. In the rally held in this southeastern provincial capital, the opposition party inaugurated its third provincial chapter of the Center for the Promotion of Constitutional Amendment to dramatize its campaign for the revision of the basic law to pave the way for direct, popular election of the republic's president.

Yi Min-u, NKDP president, and about 60 other party members attended the indoor rally that lasted three-and-a-half hours. Speaking at the rally held at a theater, Yi reiterated that his party would not put up its candidate for the upcoming 1988 presidential election if the election were to be held under the current indirect electoral college system. "We started the signature-collection campaign to ascertain the national aspiration for the revision of the constitution since our continuous effort to discuss the matter with the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) has failed to make any progress during the past year," Yi said.

In an address, Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the opposition party, claimed that peaceful transfer of power is one that should be decided on by the people themselves, adding people had been deprived of their right to select their own government under the late president Pak's Yushin system. Kim also maintained that the constitutional revision had better be started as soon as possible.

Kim called again for a meeting of President Chon Tu-hwan, Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy and himself to discuss the present political situation facing the country. He also urged the release of "political prisoners" and their reinstatement.

NKDP members marched to the NKDP's Taegu headquarters, about 1,000 meters from the rally site.

The Taegu chapter was the fourth established following the one in Seoul, Pusan and Kwangju.

Kim Tae-chung Barred From Rally

HK050432 Hong Kong AFP in English 0431 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 5 (AFP) -- Police Saturday prevented top South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung from attending an opposition rally in the southeastern provincial city of Taegu, his aides said. It was the third time in three weeks that police had barred Mr. Kim from attending opposition rallies to promote a 10 million signature collection campaign for a direct presidential election system.

Mr Kim, accompanied by aides and 50 members of the opposition-affiliated Council for Promotion of Democracy (CPD), left his home here Saturday morning to go to Taegu by road. But his convoy of several cars and a bus was blocked several times by police patrol cars before being stopped by police cars near the toll gate to the highway leading to Taegu.

Traffic was paralyzed for half an hour, and a police superintendent notified Mr Kim that he was barred from attending any political rallies as he is under a suspended jail sentence for subversion.

Mr Kim protested, saying if he was prevented from joining political rallies by law, authorities should send him back into jail, and if not, they should allow him to go to Taegu.

16 Arrested in Demonstration

HK071300 Hong Kong AFP in English 1237 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 7 (AFP) -- Prosecutors Monday arrested sixteen people for allegedly playing leading roles in an anti-government demonstration in Taegu, which followed an opposition rally in the southeastern city Sunday. A total of 141 people were detained while police were dispersing some 2,000 demonstrators who staged a night-time demonstration outside the provincial government building, prosecutors said. Sixteen were formally arrested for indictment Monday.

The demonstration came after an estimated 20,000 people attended a four-hour opposition rally called by the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) to press demands for constitutional reform to allow direct popular election of the president.

The protesters staged a street demonstration, stoned riot police, and some of them tried to charge into the government building.

Prosecutors said that all the arrested were militant students and members of the dissident United Minjung (People) Movement for Democracy, which is chaired by well-known dissident the Reverend Mon Ik-hwan [name as received]

In another demonstration, which followed a similar rally in the southwestern city of Kwangju last month, 69 people were arrested for indictment.

NKDP, CPD TO PUSH KBS SUBSCRIPTION FEE BOYCOTT

SK060444 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 5 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] On 5 April, NKDP President Yi Min-u and Advisor Kim Yong-sam, who went to Taegu to attend a rally to form the North Kyongsang provincial and Taegu municipal branch to promote constitutional revision, disclosed that the NKDP and the Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD] will push ahead with the campaign to "boycott the payment of the Korean Broadcasting System [KBS] television subscription fees" and "not watch KBS news programs" as an important part of the movement to promote democratization.

The same day President Yi and Advisor Kim held a press conference with domestic and foreign reporters, respectively, and declared that they will stage the campaign to boycott the payment of the KBS television subscription fees and not to watch the payment of the KBS television subscription fees and not to watch its news programs, saying that, "The time has come when the people should strictly judge the value of the existence of KBS, which has played the role of a servant for the regime."

Calling to mind the fact that "the CPD has already launched the campaign to boycott the payment of television fees," President Yi said that the NKDP has also decided to join in this campaign and stated his expectation that this campaign will spread among the people.

HENG SAMRIN GREETES BULGARIAN PARTY CONGRESS

BK041248 Phnom Pehn SPK in English 1136 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Pehn SPK April 4 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, has warmly greeted the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The Kampuchean leader said: "Over the past years, the heroic people of Bulgaria, under the sagacious leadership of the BCP promoting their tradition of indomitable struggle against German fascist aggression and all external interventions, have firmly defended the national independence thus contributing to the struggle for national liberation, peace and socialism in the world. At present, on the path blazed by their eminent leader, George Dimitrov, the Bulgarian people have firmly advanced in building a developed socialist regime. The party and the people of Kampuchea have followed with keen interests the achievements recorded by the party and people of Bulgaria in implementing the resolutions of the 12th congress on the socio-economic and techno-scientific development and building a modern socialist society for the well-being of the working people. [no closing quotation mark as received]

Heng Samrin expressed the Kampuchean peoples profound thanks to the party, Government and people of Bulgaria for their support and assistance. He concluded by wishing the fraternal friendship and multiform cooperation between the two countries constant development, and the BCP's congress success.

HUN SEN GREETES HUNGARIAN COUNTERPART ON BIRTHDAY

BK041250 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1141 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 4 -- Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen has sent warmest congratulations to his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Varkonyi, on his 55th birthday.

The message reads: "I have a great pleasure to present to you my most sincere salutations and best wishes for your happiness, best health, longevity and greater successes in your highly responsible tasks so as to carry out the Hungarian Peoples Republic's foreign policy of peace, and make contributions to peace in Europe and international security".

"I am firmly convinced that the ties of fraternal friendship and multiform cooperation between our two countries will further develop and consolidate", concludes the message.

KPRP GREETES HUNGARY ON 41ST NATIONAL DAY

Heng Samrin Message

BK050715 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Pehn, 5 Apr (SPK) -- On the occasion on the 41st national day of Hungary (4 April), the Cambodian leaders sent their Hungarian counterparts a message of warm congratulations signed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, addresses to Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP]; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential council of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The message said, among other things: "The date of 4 April 1945 is a great turning point of historical significance for the Hungarian people, a day marking the development of the socialist system in the world. The communists and all the people of Cambodia highly appreciate the brilliant successes won in the implementation of the 13th MSZMP Congress resolutions aimed at incessantly heightening the living standard of fraternal Hungarian people and at contributing actively to the tireless struggle for the international cause of socialism and lasting peace in the world."

"We greatly rejoice at the steady development and consolidation of the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation in all fields between our two parties, governments, and peoples. Taking advantage of this solemn opportunity, we wish you and the entire Hungarian people good health and more and greater successes in carrying out your responsible tasks for the prosperity of the Hungarian People's Republic and for advanced socialism."

On this occasion, Cambodian Foreign Minister Hun Sen also sent a greetings message to his Hungarian counterpart Peter Varkonyi.

Hun Sen Message

BK060819 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, PRK minister of foreign affairs, recently sent a message of greetings to Comrade Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the 41st anniversary of Hungary's liberation.

The message stressed: I am firmly convinced that on the basis of ~~Marxism~~-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our two peoples and countries will certainly be steadily strengthened and developed. I wish you the best of health and more and greater successes in your invaluable mission for the common cause: peace and socialism.

Chea Sim Message

BK060606 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1157 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Penh 5 Apr (SPK) -- Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK's National Assembly, has just sent his Hungarian counterpart Istvan Sarlos a message of warm greetings on the occasion of the 41st national day of the Hungarian People's Republic (4 April).

In the message, Chairman Chea Sim highly appreciated the great achievements recorded by the Hungarian people during the past 41 years under the leadership of the MSZMP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party]. He praised Hungary which, endowed with a dynamically developing economy and culture, has given an especially precious example for many developing countries.

"We are very happy," the message said, "to note that the relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our two peoples, particularly between our legislative organs, are developing and blossoming more and more with each passing day. Availing myself of this occasion, I would like to express deep gratitude to the fraternal Hungarian people for supporting and aiding the Cambodian people in the defense of their revolutionary gains and in the restoration and reconstruction of their fatherland," the message said in conclusion.

CIRCULAR ON TASKS TO COMBAT ENEMY, GREET HOLIDAYS

BK051022 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Apr 86

[27 March circular signed by Heng Samrin on behalf of the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat]

[Text] Since the beginning of the 1985-86 dry season, our country's revolution has continued to develop and progress while the enemy forces have been weakened despite their efforts to send in reinforcements to intensify their armed activities in some provinces and around the capital city. However, compared with 1984, the scale of the enemy activities has been greatly reduced. Faced with this military decline and low morale, over the past few months the enemy forces have sought every means to combine armed activities with espionage and psychological warfare in an attempt to shake our combatants, cadres, and people's will to fight; split our unity; and destroy the Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity.

The enemy forces new maneuvers have temporarily caused some complex problems here and there and in this or that department. However, these cannot obstruct our offensive and victory. In this situation the party Central Committee Secretariat decides that between now and the end of June 1986, the following tasks should be implemented with great results.

I. Rally forces and vigorously promote the tasks of fighting the enemy forces and winning back misled persons. Achieve the dry-season production work, strive to get ready and start the rain-season production work, and strive to achieve paddy purchase targets.

1. Immediately and firmly implement military and security plans for this year. Strengthen every commanding, organizational, and training service and get the Armed Forces ready for battle. Fulfill and implement additional plans to take turn to sweep up all kinds of enemy forces. Take initiatives in searching out enemy elements and not allowing them the opportunity to attack us. Carry out well the task of setting up family registers, basic research, and people's defense groups. Seek to understand and unmask hidden enemy elements. Intensify the search and control in important areas targeted by the enemy forces. In particular, pay attention to strengthening militia and police forces in villages, building fighting villages, and widely expanding the methods of fighting the enemies by using locally made weapons. Meticulously carry out the second phase of mass labor to basically and quickly achieve the building of a defense line along the border. Vigorously strengthen and increase the Armed Forces and militia positions and bases along the border to minimize the infiltration and supply of the enemies. Provide directive on looking after the rear battlefield and the army. Promote enrollment in the army among youths and participation of the people in building the Armed Forces. Set up and score good results in proselytizing work to win back misled persons by the traditional new year. Pay attention to correctly implementing the political guidelines on education and administration of returnees.

2. Achieve the dry-season production and actively prepare for the rainy-season production work. Strive to transplant rice on time and on all the area planned for the dry-season. Actively fight drought and insects that destroy rice crops. Plans should be set up to prepare rice seeds and draft labor. Determine the area to be planted with high-yielded rice. Ensure that land is tilled on time and rice plants transplanted according to the session on all the area planned for the rainy season.

3. Control and further advance the task of purchasing paddy. Ensure that the amount of paddy planned are bought and ensure its safeguard and storage. The paddy purchase activity should be constantly carried out. As long as peasants have paddy for sale, the state should buy it.

Furthermore, get the necessary goods to sell directly to peasants. Districts should necessarily carry out experiments and draw experiences to set up selling centers in villages and communes. Provide assistance to the state trade by dealing with peasants.

II. Carry out a phase of political education and deepen it among the party ranks, Armed Forces and people aimed at raising the revolutionary stand and will of cadres, party members, combatants and vigorously expanding the atmosphere to get the people to take part in movements of revolutionary activities. Successfully implement these tasks.

1. The requirements and significance of this phase of political education are aimed at disseminating the position of strength and victory of the revolution among the people, and first of all among cadres, party members, and core group members. They should clearly understand the maneuvers, crime, and deterioration of Cambodian reactionaries. They should firmly grasp the three revolutionary strategic aims of the revolution, heighten the spirit of self-reliance and the international solidarity, first of all the Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity. Pledge to fight every maneuver of the enemy psychological warfare. Strive to overcome every difficulty and successfully implement every revolutionary task.

2. Set up a phase of political life among cadres, party members, and core group members. From central organizations down to grassroots levels, attention should first of all be paid to core cadres. Localities which have not yet disseminated the resolutions of the second plenum of the party Central Committee should do so and combine them with this phase of political life. In localities, communes, wards, villages, enterprises, factories, ministries, services, schools, and units of the Armed Forces, following this phase of political life of cadres, party members, and core groups, another phase should be set up to promote political awareness among the masses in the forms of meetings and seminars and among solidarity production groups, mass organizations, and units of the Armed Forces. According to the situation in each mass organization and unit, efforts should be made to use and encourage the masses' revolutionary activities such as on exercise days, armed militiamen parades, army registration day for youth, registration day and control of family registers, peasants paddy sale to the state-day, waterwork or land tilling day and mass art performance proselytization day.

Follow up this phase of political life through the implementation of activities in conformity with the first part of this circular to strengthen villages and communes. Control party cadres in these localities in order to replace weak elements and build real revolutionary forces. Cadres and party members, from the comrades members of the party Central Committee, ministers, deputy ministers, to leading cadres of the party and state powers in provinces, and municipalities should go down to localities and take part in this phase of political propaganda and directly take part in talks and gatherings to sound out and listen to the masses' opinions.

3. The duration of this propaganda campaign depends on each locality's real situation. However, the preliminary stage should be carried out throughout the country from 20 May, the day when the entire country expresses its anger with the Pol Pot genocidal regime, to 28 June, the 59th anniversary of the founding of the LPRP. After 28 June, guidance should be provided to lead activities in localities, particularly the tasks of training and getting militiamen and Armed Forces' units ready for battle. These activities should be directed toward inclusion into regular programs of activities.

4. The Central Propaganda and Education Commission should produce documents and promote lectures for this phase of political life. Ministries, services, and mass organizations should necessarily have plans to guide their services to take part and serve this propaganda exercise. Along with this, immediate tasks should also be vigorously carried out.

III. Organize well, ensure that immediate tasks are fulfilled, practice thrift, and ensure security on national and international holidays from now until the end of June 1986.

1. During this period, there are many national and international holidays. However, it is necessary to rally and guide forces to organize the following holidays and anniversaries: The traditional New Year Day, 13 April; the 100th anniversary of the International Labor Day, 1 May; the Day of Hatred Against the Pol Pot Genocidal Regime, 20 May; the 35th anniversary of the KPRAF founding, 19 June; and the 35th founding anniversary of the KPRP, 28 June.

2. Propaganda and education tasks during these holidays should also be carried out in accordance with the requirements and the significance of the above phase of political life aimed at educating and expanding the tradition of heightening the spirit of national and international solidarity, encouraging the revolutionary atmosphere, and advancing genuine programs of action in accordance with Part I.

The Cabinet of the Council of Ministers should have plans to guide and organize the traditional new year. The Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions should have plans to guide and celebrate the International Labor Day anniversary. The KUFNCD National Council should have plans to guide and organize the Day of Hatred Against the Pol Pot Genocidal Regime. The Ministry of National Defense should have plans to guide and organize the 35th founding anniversary of the KPRAF. The Central Propaganda and Education Commission should have plans to guide and organize the 35th founding anniversary of the KPRP. All levels of ministries and services should firmly implement this circular and send summing up reports to the party Central Committee Secretariat.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 27 March 1986

[Signed] Heng Samrin, KPRP general secretary for the party Central Committee Secretariat

HENG SAMRIN GREETES LE DUAN ON 79TH BIRTHDAY

BK070623 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, recently sent a greetings message to Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, on the occasion of his 79th birthday.

The message said: On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee and in my own name, I would like to extend to you best wishes. Under the correct and enlightened line of the CPV, you have led the heroic Vietnamese people in persistent struggles, in defeating all of the imperialists' aggressive and provocative maneuvers, expansionist-hegemonists, and other reactionaries, and in successfully preserving national independence, freedom, and socialism. At the same time, you have actively contributed to assisting and supporting the righteous struggle of the Cambodian revolution and to steadily strengthening and developing the bonds of special solidarity and friendship between Cambodia and Vietnam.

The Cambodian party, Government, and people pledge to treasure and promote these bonds of solidarity, further strengthening and tightening them. I firmly believe that under the leadership of the CPV with you as the leader, the valiant Vietnamese people will achieve more and greater successes in building the material and technical foundations for a socialist economy and in defending the socialist fatherland.

I take this opportunity to wish you the best of health, long life, and more and greater successes in your heavy and noble task.

'SINISTER AIMS' OF WEINBERGER'S ASIAN TOUR VIEWED

BK041335 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Sinister Aim of the Pentagon Chief's Tour of Asia and Pacific;" Vientiane KPL in English identifies item as a 4 April PASASON commentary]

[Text] The various Asian and Pacific nations as well as other nations throughout the world are demanding a relaxation of world tension and a halt to the arms race, to the deployment of forces, and to the building and strengthening of military and political groupings in the world. At the same time, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is touring Turkey and Greece to discuss the presence of U.S. troops and the fate of U.S. military bases in western Asia; U.S. Vice President George Bush, ignoring the opposition by peace-loving people as well as by progressive movements in various countries, is visiting the Middle East; and now U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has begun his tour of Asian and Pacific countries to seek means to pressure the various countries regarded by Washington as its allies to collude with Washington in strengthening and deploying U.S. forces and further increasing U.S. weapons in order to threaten peace and stability in this part of the world. In fact, Washington considers the Asia and Pacific region to be a very important area in its global strategy. This is why in the last few years the White House has sent more of its high-ranking delegates to make frequent visits to countries regarded as its allies to implement the aforesaid strategy. The basic purpose of this visit is to buy off, pressure, and order these countries to further serve the Pentagon's arms race.

South Korea was the first country Caspar Weinberger visited before proceeding to Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Australia. Tens of thousands of U.S. troops along with weapons and other military equipment, including nuclear weapons, have been stationed in South Korea for decades. But the White House has not been satisfied with that. This is why in the past few years, apparently following the disagreement in the ANZUS grouping, the head of the White House has resorted to many ways to buy off and put pressure on South Korea with a view to consolidating and further strengthening the strategic roles and responsibility of the tripartite military grouping, namely, Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul. Therefore, the purpose of Weinberger's visit is the same as before, that is to turn South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Australia into ever larger U.S. military bases to serve the U.S. springboard in opposing the Soviet Union and the DPRK and to threaten various countries in Asia which are resolved to oppose the United States.

The Pentagon chief will also travel to the Philippines -- one of the largest nests of the Pentagon abroad. The basic aim of Washington toward the Philippines is to seek ways and means to make the new Philippine Government respond positively to Washington's request -- approval for the continued presence of U.S. troops in the Philippines after the expiration of the current agreement and approval for strengthening U.S. forces, in particular nuclear weapons, at various military bases.

One of the significant points of the Pentagon chief's tour is to tour Thailand. The Pentagon intends to use the internal disorder and economic difficulties in Thailand to put pressures on Thailand to accept the U.S. plot to turn Thailand into its military base and into a significant springboard for its war against the three Indochinese countries.

Nevertheless, the United States has learned painful lessons in the past. As a result of the painful defeat the United States was compelled to withdraw troops from its military bases in Thailand in 1976.

And now, New Zealand has resolutely banned visits by U.S. nuclear warships. All these schemes by Washington increased the danger and constituted threats to the security of various nations in the region. Through these schemes the unchanged, bellicose nature and intentions of the United States have been exposed before various nations in the world. These intentions involve pulling strings in various countries to have them join in waging war and in stepping up the building of arsenals. However, the United States does not think about the national independence and sovereignty of any other country. It is certain, however, that following its acts of hostilities against the various nations and against peace-loving forces by carrying out its warmongering schemes, the Reagan administration will be resisted by progressive forces and by various nations in the world and it will be driven into ever more painful and ignominious defeats as never before in its history.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN THANKS INDOCHINESE LEADERS

Responds to CPV Greetings

BK051322 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] On 27 March, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, sent a thank-you message to the CPV Central Committee in Hanoi.

The message reads: On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, and all Lao party members and people, we would like to express our sincere and profound thanks to you for extending warm and best wishes to us on the occasion of the 31st founding anniversary of the LPRP. We are extremely elated to see that the special relations, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the Lao and Vietnamese parties and peoples are incessantly growing and developing. We take this opportunity to wish you, comrades, new greater successes in fulfilling your esteemed revolutionary tasks.

Message to KPRP

BK051324 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] On 27 March, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, sent a thank-you message to the KPRP Central Committee in Phnom Penh.

The message reads: On behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, and all Lao party members and people, we would like to express our sincere thanks to the KPRP Central Committee for extending warm, intimate, and best wishes to us on the occasion of the 31st founding anniversary of the LPRP. We are extremely elated to see that the special relations, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the Lao and Cambodian parties and peoples are incessantly growing and developing, thereby contributing to the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese countries and to peace in Southeast Asia and the world. We take this opportunity to wish you, comrades, new greater successes in fulfilling your esteemed revolutionary tasks.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID AGREEMENT -- Vientiane, April 3 (OANA-KPL) -- Japan supplies Laos with more than 3.5 million dollar in aid to repair electric sub-stations in Vientiane, according to an agreement signed here yesterday between the two countries' officials. Signing at the document were on the Lao side Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy-foreign minister, and for Japan Toshitaka Tada, Japanese ambassador to Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 3 Apr 86 BK]

GREECE'S PAPANDREOU MEETS PREM ON CAMBODIA

BK061710 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Andreas Papandreou, the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic of Greece, held talks with Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at the Oriental Hotel at 1130 today. After the meeting, Director General of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department Sawanit Khongsiri told reporters that the two premiers discussed various issues including the situation in several regions of the world, the setting up of a nuclear-free zone, and the effect of superpower relations on problems in all regions of the world, including Southeast Asia.

The Greek prime minister praised Thailand's participation in trying to solve the Cambodian problem through peaceful means and pledged full support for Thailand's stand on this issue. He also condemned Vietnam's interference in the internal affairs of, occupation of, and use of force in Cambodia. Greece will continue to support ASEAN resolutions in the United Nations.

On the occasion, Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon touched on the Cambodian refugee problem which has become a burden for Thailand -- a small country with limited resources. He also talked about the problem of Thai tapioca exports to the EC, of which Greece is a member. There were reports that Greece had doubts about the Thai-EC agreement on Thai tapioca exports which may have an adverse impact on Thai farmers, most of whom are poor. The Greek prime minister's doubts were relieved after listening to the explanation from his Thai counterpart. He also agreed to communicate his findings to other EC members -- good news for Thailand.

During the meeting, both countries agreed to strengthen bilateral trade. The Greek prime minister invited his Thai counterpart to visit Greece and promised to open a Greek Embassy in Thailand this year.

The Greek prime minister is scheduled to leave Thailand tomorrow morning.

FURTHER REACTION TOWARD U.S. FARM ACT REPORTED

Foreign Ministry Report to U.S.

BK050313 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Apr 86 p 18

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has sent a report concerning the Farm Act to the Thai Embassy in the United States, Economics Department Director General Danai Dulalampha said yesterday. The report, expected to be handed over to the Americans by April 7, calls on the U.S. to also consider quality of the rice when setting up the rice price for export.

Thailand produces 100 percent grade 2 rice and it would increase production costs by 35 percent to upgrade that to the quality of the American long grain 2/4 rice. The report also criticises the U.S. for not having clearly specify [as published] the total production cost. Mr Danai said the U.S. should make public the process and consideration taken into account to reach a certain price.

He also said studies showed the U.S. was not complying with GATT regulations and therefore a report should be sent to GATT. However, he said this was an economic issue and should not be confused with politics or set Thai-U.S. relations back.

MATICHON on 'Ill-Intentions'

BK061520 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 5 Apr 86 p 6

[Editorial: "The Farm Act -- Vengeance or Misunderstanding?"]

[Text] The U.S. delegate's statements to a recent international meeting in Rome on the rice situation, which was attended by representatives of 60 countries, enables us to understand the background of the Farm Act more clearly. It shows that the Farm Act is, in fact, aimed directly at Thailand -- a country that has been a close ally of the United States for more than 3 decades.

According to high ranking Agricultural and Cooperative Ministry officials who attended the meeting, the U.S. representative said that over that past 3 years the United States has lost about 30 percent of its rice market to Thailand. Meanwhile, U.S. farmers and rice traders were seriously misinformed that the Thai Government was greatly subsidizing and granting privileges to rice exporters. We can see from the above that the Farm Act is a result of vengeance and misunderstanding. The vengeance arises from its loss of world rice markets while the misunderstanding is caused by misinterpretation of government assistance to farmers as support and privileges for rice exporters. If the latter were true, it means that we have violated principles of free trade which would not only draw criticism from the United States but also be tantamount to a violation of the principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

It is strange that the United States has twisted the Thai Government's assistance to its farmers to improve their productivity and living standard into subsidies to rice exporters even though such matters are not secret in Thailand or from friendly countries such as the United States. Not only does this show the ill intentions of the United States, but it is also intended to cover up the injection of money to stabilize U.S. agricultural products and seize rice markets from its friends. This is in violation of the system of free trade -- a system which the United States extolled highly a few decades ago.

This is not only a matter of betraying allies, but it is also dishonest and inconsistent with the principles of free trade even though the United States is regarded as the leader of the free trading world -- as opposed to the communist one.

"An impoverished millionaire" may be a most suitable term to describe the present U.S. economic and political status since it is facing a lot of economic problems. Most importantly, however, if a country with the prestige and power of the United States does not respect the principles of free trade, how long can it remain the leader?

PREM TO ASK U.S. TO PAY FOR WAR STOCKPILE

BK050234 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[by Sompong Kittinaradon]

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon is expected to ask U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger that the U.S. Administration bear the annual expenditure of approximately U.S. \$20 million in connection with the establishment of a war reserve stockpile here when the two leaders told talks on Tuesday, THE NATION learned yesterday. The prime minister is expected to stress that such a war reserve stockpile will serve the Americans in protecting their interests in this region.

Apart from several questions involving the establishment of such a stockpile, the meeting between the two leaders may also touch upon the enforcement of the U.S. Farm Act and reactions from the United States towards the eight-point proposal that Khmer coalition leaders put forward to resolve the Kampuchean conflict.

Weinberger is scheduled to fly here Monday and in the morning of the following day he will have a meeting with outgoing Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek at Sanam Suapa. In the afternoon he will meet Gen Prem and Deputy Prime Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila before an audience with H.M. the King.

The rationale that Gen Prem may accentuate to persuade Weinberger over the question of who should be responsible for the costs is that the defence articles to be stocked here belong to the Americans and can be primarily used by U.S. troops in times of war.

The U.S. side has proposed that each party bear half of the expenditure annually: about U.S. \$10 million, citing that the war reserve stockpile will be in the interest of Thailand. Both sides have agreed that Thai troops may draw defence articles, mainly artillery munition and spare parts, from the war reserve stockpile with U.S. authorization for use in an emergency on the condition that the Thai side will have to pay for them. The concept is to achieve a handy and sustainable logistics back-up for Thai troops in a conceivable prolonged war with an invading army.

As regards a war reserve stockpile, another key issue involves the authorization on the use of defence articles in the stockpile by Thai forces.

The American side has put forward a proposal that the American president will have to authorize the use while the Thai leaders are expected to state the Thai stand that the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Force (CINCPAC) based in Hawaii should be able to permit the use by Thai troops. The reasons that Gen Prem may cite include the contention that the requirement for the U.S. President to authorize the use could be too late in an emergency case. The CINCPAC commander is directly responsible to the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and to the President through the chairman and the defence minister.

As it appears now, legal obstacles to the establishment of a war reserve stockpile are surmountable. There are ways of going about the problem. One way is to add the name of Thailand in Article C under Section 514 on Stockpiling of Defence Articles for Foreign Countries of the U.S. legislation which reads: Except for stockpiles in existence on the date of enactment of the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 and for stockpiles located in the Republic of Korea or countries which are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, no stockpile may be located outside the boundaries of a United States military base or a military base used primarily by the United States.

Another way to overcome the legal hurdle is to make use of the clause: "...or a military base (Thai, U.S. or any others) used primarily by the United States." The latter approach envisages that Thailand allows the U.S. to rent part of a Thai military base for the establishment of a stockpile.

The premier is also expected to stress the point that the Farm Act cannot be construed into anything but the use of financial means to undercut the prices of rice exported by such countries as Thailand -- a form of protectionism, in other words.

As for the eight-point proposal, Thailand feels that the United States' reaction was still "half-hearted" due to its reservation towards the Khmer Rouge, as can be seen from a statement that one thing the United States do [as published] not want to see under any circumstances is a return to power by the Khmer Rouge and that the United States would want any arrangement to ensure against that happening.

The eight-point proposal calls for a ceasefire, two-phased withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, establishment of an interim government composed of all the four Khmer parties in between the withdrawal process and UN-supervised general elections.

The proposal was announced by top leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) during their recent meeting in Beijing and was welcome by a number of countries, including Thailand, Indonesia, Yugoslavia, Japan, China, Brunei, Belgium and the United States.

U.S. WARNING TO TOURISTS MAY AFFECT REVENUE

BK070740 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 7 April 86 p 3

[Editorial: "The United States Betrays Thailand Again"]

[Text] While the Thai people are struggling against the severe impact of the U.S. Farm Act on exports of our agricultural products, particularly rice, which is the country's major foreign exchange earner, the United States has now come up with something new that can adversely affect our tourism industry, another leading source of the country's revenue.

The U.S. State Department late last week publicized all over the world a blacklist of 44 countries unsafe for American tourists to visit, suggesting that the latter avoid traveling to these countries. The 44 countries are situated in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America. No European country is on the list. Afghanistan, Iran, Lebanon, Libya, and Uganda are cited as the most dangerous places for American tourists.

The U.S. State Department warns American tourists to be vigilant when they travel to 39 countries, including Thailand. The State Department's blacklist will certainly make not only American tourists but also tourists from other countries have second thoughts about coming to Thailand. They will wonder if Thailand is safe enough.

Thailand's tourism will definitely be affected by the blacklist to some extent. Since it is a major policy to use tourism as a tool to develop the country's economy, the government and the Tourism Authority of Thailand must urgently find ways to correct the country's image in this regard. We should not consider it a small matter not worth our attention.

We must admit that the safety of foreign tourists in the country is a problem, but we have been trying to solve it. Special police units have been set up to look after tourists. Crimes against tourists rarely happen now.

However, the U.S. State Department's blacklist should trigger both government officials and the people to cooperate with each other to defend the country's prestige and revenue and provide safety for foreign tourists who come to visit our country.

USSR ENVOY DISCUSSES 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

OWO41817 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 4 -- Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin called here today a press conference on the success of the recent 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Among those present were Le Xuan Dong, deputy head of the Commission for Training and Propaganda of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; and Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the CPV Central Committee's International Department.

Addressing the conference, Ambassador B.N. Chaplin presented the main contents of the documents adopted by the 27th congress. With regard to the Soviet-Vietnamese ties, he reaffirmed the Soviet Union's unchangable solidarity with and support for the Vietnamese people in their national development and defence.

He said that, in the current five-year plan, the Soviet Union will grant more financial aid to Vietnam for the construction of major economic projects.

The Soviet ambassador expressed the wish that the communists and the entire people of Vietnam will win still greater achievements in all fields in preparations for the coming 6th CPV Congress.

SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION ENDS 6-DAY VISIT TO USSR

OWO51812 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 5 -- A delegation of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences headed by Nguyen Van Hieu, director of the institute, ended a six-day visit to the Soviet Union on Friday as guest of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union.

During the visit, host and guest reviewed the results of their cooperation chiefly in the scientific and technical field in the 1981-85 period. They underlined the results of many projects of scientific and economic significance to Vietnam jointly undertaken by scientific workers of the two countries. The two sides also discussed measures to accelerate the efficiency of their cooperation.

On April 2, the delegation was received by A.P. Alexandrov, president of the Presidium of the Soviet academy, who hailed the successes of their bilateral scientific cooperation.

U.S. PLANS FOR WAR ARSENALS IN THAILAND VIEWED

BK041255 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Pentagon is feverishly preparing for the setting up of war reserve ammunition arsenals in Thailand. This is one of the main subjects of the discussion between the commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific forces, Admiral Ronald Hays, with the Prem administration during his recent visit to Thailand.

According to the French news agency AFP last Friday [28 March], this question will be further discussed by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and the Thai Administration during his coming visit to Bangkok. This is a dangerous calculation of the Washington administration aimed at strengthening the U.S. military presence in Southeast Asia and encouraging the Thai Administration to pursue a policy of confrontation with the three Indochinese countries.

To justify their move, the White House and the Pentagon said they plan to build war reserve ammunition arsenals in Thailand to prevent the war while the situation is tense. This makes one raise a common question: Who creates tension and who is seeking means to kindle the war flames? The Thai paper THAI RAT said the one who makes the pretext of war is the worst of all. In fact, the U.S. arms supply to Thailand is increasing. It has supplied Thailand with special bombers, tanks, and antitank missiles. Most recently, the United States gave Thailand the most up-to-date radars, which have been deployed at the Thai-Kampuchean border. Early this year, the United States decided to give \$3.5 million in additional aid to the Kampuchean reactionaries through the Thai Administration.

Since 1982 the U.S. and Thai Armed Forces have annually conducted joint military exercises code-named "Cobra Gold" in the region not far from the People's Republic of Kampuchea, threatening the three Indochinese countries and creating tension in the region. Worthy of note is that these acts were taken by the United States at the time when Washington, in coordination with Beijing and Bangkok, stepped up a slanderous campaign against Vietnam. This showed that the United States is deliberately pursuing its outmoded and hostile policy against Vietnam and other Indochinese nations. It also makes people wonder whether the United States forgets the lesson drawn from its bitter setbacks in Vietnam.

The U.S. plans to set up war reserve ammunition arsenals in Thailand and its recent deeds showed that its warlike and reactionary global policy remains unchanged. The United States, on the one hand, feverishly accelerated the nuclear arms race and, on the other, attempted to kindle hotbed wars in various regions. This fact showed that the United States is the enemy of peace and of all nations in Southeast Asia.

The Thai paper THAI RAT was right when it remarked that the Prem administration's agreement on U.S. war reserve ammunition stockpiles on Thai soil means to invite enemy to the country. By tailing after the United States and China to oppose the three Indochinese countries, the Bangkok administration runs counter to various interests of the Thai people.

DIPLOMATS CITED ON 'DEADLOCK' WITH ASEAN

BK040939 Hong Kong AFP in English 0908 GMT 4 Apr 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Excerpts] Hanoi, April 4 (AFP) -- The cancellation of a proposed visit to Hanoi by the Indonesian foreign minister shows efforts to solve the Cambodian conflict are as deadlocked as ever, diplomats and observers here said on Friday. The cancellation Monday of Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja's visit was officially attributed here and in Jakarta to "technical problems" -- a consequence of the number of commitments in Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's diary.

But this explanation is greeted with scepticism by most diplomats and observers of the Cambodian question here.

Mr Mokhtar is the main representative of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in its dialogue with Vietnam about the Cambodian conflict.

ASEAN -- comprising Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand -- gives diplomatic support to the resistance movement fighting Vietnamese forces deployed in Cambodia to protect the pro-Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh.

Diplomats and observers remarked that the visit to Hanoi by the Indonesian foreign minister was conditional upon the results of a second meeting of a Vietnamese-Indonesian working group in February.

Other generally well-informed sources said it seemed some obstacle had prevented progress at the meeting, which lasted only a day.

Diplomats here said further Vietnamese-Indonesian contact in Jakarta and Hanoi had failed to bring the two sides any closer, and that they had preferred to cancel Mr Mokhtar's visit.

Vietnamese leaders, while refusing to acknowledge any obstacle in the Vietnamese-Indonesian dialogue, have admitted privately that the situation is "difficult."

They indicated that the difficulties are due to constraints imposed on Indonesia by its ASEAN allies, particularly Thailand, which gives the most direct support to the resistance.

However, Vietnamese leaders stressed that there is still contact between Hanoi and Jakarta, and that Mr Mokhtar and Mr Thach are to meet when foreign ministers of non-aligned countries gather in New Delhi April 16 to 19.

The conditions and timetable for further dialogue between Vietnam and ASEAN could depend on the outcome of this meeting, various sources here said.

In any case, there is little chance of any progress before a meeting in Indonesia at the end of this month between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and ASEAN representatives, at which the Cambodian conflict is due to be discussed, diplomats and observers say here.

TROOPS BUILD 'STRATEGIC' ROAD ON PRK-THAI BORDER

BK051308 Hong Kong AFP in English 1230 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi, April 5 (AFP) -- Vietnamese forces aided by Cambodian troops and civilians are building a strategic road parallel to the "defense wall" already under construction along the Thai-Cambodian border, the army newspaper here has revealed.

The eight-meter (yards) wide road forms part of an overall defense strategy dubbed K-5, according to the author of the articles in the QUAN DOI NHAN DAN newspaper, in the first mention of such a road by the Vietnamese press.

The road, bordered on each side by an area 200-300 metres wide cleared of trees and undergrowth, lies about a kilometer (0.6 miles) from the border, the reporter, who had visited the construction site, said.

Between the road and the border, there is a defense system known as the "wall" which has been under construction for two years and includes "tens of thousands" of landmines, fortifications, barbed wire and bamboo fencing, the newspaper said.

The road is being built near the border in the northwestern provinces of Battambang and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, the articles said, without specifying whether similar work was underway along other parts of the border. The road is being built in stages coordinated with completed parts of the defense wall, which is in fact a series of sections constructed along key pressure points where Cambodian resistance guerrillas have tried to penetrate from Thailand.

As in the case of the wall, work on the road is led by Vietnam forces stationed in Cambodia, with the help of regular Phnom Penh troops as well as civilians from around the country.

Each district has sent a group of militiamen and workers, the article said, citing the example of a district in Battambang Province which had sent 420 workers and about 60 militiamen to with help the project.

All workers involved in construction along the border are "volunteers," it added.

However, observers said there is evidence in Cambodia that most of the civilian workers who have been sent to the border region during the past two years to work on the wall were in fact nominated by local authorities with little option to refuse.

Working and living conditions along the malaria-infested and landmined border are very difficult and a large number of people sent there to work have reportedly died.

DO MUOI LEADS DELEGATION TO BULGARIA

OW020821 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 2 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Sofia on March 30 to attend the 13th Congress of Communist Party of Bulgaria (BCP).

The delegation was welcomed on its arrival by Chudomir Aleksandrov, Political Bureau member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Petur Dyulgerov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, and other senior party officials.

Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Trong Nhu was also present.

Received by Zhivkov

OW050751 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 5 Apr 86

[text] Hanoi VNA April 5 -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Bulgarian State Council, received in Sofia on April 3 Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and head of a Vietnamese delegation to the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

In an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, the two sides expressed their wishes for constant development of Vietnamese-Bulgarian relations for the mutual interests of the two peoples and for peace and socialism in the world.

Addresses Party Congress

OW041542 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 4 -- "The Vietnamese people are very glad to note that the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Bulgaria on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have developed fruitfully under the Vietnam-Bulgaria Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation", said Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the Vietnamese delegation to the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP], in his welcome speech at the BCP congress yesterday.

"Over the past 42 years", Do Muoi said, "under the leadership of the glorious Bulgarian Communist Party, with their tradition of staunch revolutionary struggle and the industrious and creative labour, and with the great assistance and all-round cooperation of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Bulgarian people have obtained very brilliant achievements."

"In recent years," he went on, "by implementing the resolutions of the 12th BCP Congress Bulgaria has made new achievements in all domains. Together with the Leninist peace foreign policy pursued by the Bulgarian party and Government, these achievements have unceasingly raised the international position and prestige of Bulgaria. They have eloquently testified to the correct leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, a true Marxist-Leninist party, which has creatively applied the universal laws of socialist revolution into the concrete conditions of the people's republic of Bulgaria.

"Together with the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, and the working class and progressive mankind throughout the world, the Vietnamese people resolutely support the struggle against imperialism, old and neo-colonialism, and all other reactionary forces, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. Closely uniting with Laos and Kampuchea, we strive to make Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation."

"The communists and entire people of Vietnam, highly value and never forget the noble revolutionary sentiments, the heartfelt support, and great assistance of the Bulgarian party, Government and people to the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation in the past and their socialist construction and defense at present."

"The Communist Party, Government and people of Vietnam pledge to do their utmost to further enhance their close friendship with the Bulgarian party, Government and people," he stressed.

POLISH FRIENDSHIP GROUP REVIEWS ACTIVITIES

OW051814 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 5 -- A meeting was held here today by the Vietnam-Poland Friendship Association to review its recent activities and work out its new tasks. It was attended by Nguyen Chan, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, minister of mine and coal, and president of the association.

The participants expressed their gladness on the achievements recorded by the association and its affiliates in various localities, which achievements have contributed to strengthening the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Poland and Vietnam in their national construction and defence.

The meeting unanimously adopted the guidelines and tasks of the association in anticipation of the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party and the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

PHAM HUNG ADDRESSES VINH PHU PARTY CONFERENCE

BK010402 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The Party Committee of Vinh Phu Province recently held a conference of the leaders of various sectors, services, and mass organizations; the Armed Forces; and all cities, towns, and districts of the province to review the results of the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage over the past 3 years. Comrade Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently minister of interior, attended and addressed the conference.

The provincial party committee presented a report in which it reviewed the results already achieved in the maintenance of public order and security, especially in the fields of internal security, economy, culture, ideology, and national defense. These results have brought about positive changes in the situation of local order and security and have effectively contributed to fulfilling various socioeconomic targets for the people's benefit. The report also highlighted successful experiences; analyzed and criticized the shortcomings of various sectors and localities in perception and organization of plan implementation; and set forth guidelines, tasks, and plan implementation measures for the period ahead.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Pham Hung praised the achievements of the party organization, Armed Forces, and people of Vinh Phu who have made inspiring progress in promoting production, caring for the local people's livelihood, and bringing about positive changes in the maintenance of political security and public order. He stressed: Everyone must clearly realize that the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage is inseparable from the very arduous, fierce, complex, and protracted struggle for victory between the two roads. Everyone must actively build socialism to strengthen our country in all respects -- economic, national defense, and security. Only in this way can our country defeat all large-scale wars of aggression waged by the enemy and firmly defend the socialist fatherland. We must strengthen national defense, make every effort to frustrate the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, and stand ready to cope with any large-scale war of aggression the enemy may start. Only by ensuring that our country is always firmly defended can favorable conditions be created for the successful building of socialism.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KING HUSAYN'S JAKARTA VISIT

Trade Agreement Signed

BK031139 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1030 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Jakarta, April 3 (ANTARA) -- Jordan will give better opportunities to Indonesian commodities and industrial products to enter Jordanian markets based on an agreement to improve economic and trade cooperation agreed here Thursday. The agreement was signed at Wisam Negara state guest house Thursday morning by coordinating minister for economic, financial and industrial affairs Ali Wardhana, representing the Indonesian Government, and by Jordan Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, a member of the official party of King Husayn during his visit to Indonesia since April 1.

King Husayn, Queen Nur and party Thursday left Jakarta for Bandung to visit Nusantara Airplane Factory (IPTN) and to proceed later to Denpasar, Bali, for a three-day stay. Before leaving Jakarta, the king and queen of Jordan took leave of President Suharto and Madame Tien Suharto at Istana Merdeka [Merdeka Palace].

Coordinating Minister Ali Wardhana after the signing of the agreement explained to newsmen that the trade between Indonesia and Jordan has so far been in favour of Jordan due to the substantial import by Indonesia of phosphate and potash from Jordan for its fertilizer industry. In view of this fact, Jordan is inclined to buy Indonesian commodities and industrial products in bigger quantities in the efforts to achieve a proportional balance of trade between the two countries. Jordan's annual total import value stands at U.S. dollar 2 billion, while its trade with Indonesia has only reached about U.S. dollar 40 million Ali Wardhana added.

The possibility to expand exports to Jordan he said is wide open, viz of plywood, textiles, vegetable oils and agricultural commodities, such as rubber, coffee and tea. He further explained that the Jordanian Government had adopted a favourable policy towards import of Indonesian plywood. (No quota for Indonesian plywood import). Ali Wardhana also disclosed that Jordan was also interested to buy textiles and garments from Indonesia, such as military uniforms in big quantities as well as blankets and tents.

Ali Wardhana is further of the view, that Jordan is obviously also a distribution center for the Middle East region, so that Jordan is not only buying for its own people of only 2.5 million, but also for re-sale to other countries in the region. To accelerate the flow of trade to that country, Ali Wardhana is of the opinion, that exchanges of visits of trade delegations of the two countries are necessary. Minister of Industries Hartarto for instance has promised to send a delegation to Jordan in the very near future to realize the export of ammonia to that country as requested, he added.

Mokhtar Views Visit

BK040915 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0832 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Jakarta, April 4 (ANTARA) -- Indonesia saw Jordanian King Husayn's visit to Indonesia as very successful, and that the government hailed the signing of the economic and trade cooperation agreement between the two countries by Coordinating Minister for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs Ali Wardhana and Jordanian Premier Zayd al-Rifa'i here Thursday, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told a press conference at his office Friday.

He expressed hope for a follow up of the bilateral accord by the relevant government authorities and private circles, as Jordan's readiness to open up its market wider to Indonesian commodities, as called for under the agreement, will stimulate the boosting of Indonesian non-oil exports.

Mokhtar said Jordan constituted a vital transit point for trade in the Middle East because Jordan was bound under a trade agreement on the entry of commodities to the Middle East and a preference accord with European Economic Community. The two agreements provided facilities for the entry of commodities to the Middle East and Europe through Jordan, he said.

The Aqaba Port in Jordan, according to Mokhtar, assumed increased importance as it constituted an enterport [as received] for the shipment of goods to the Arab countries in the Middle East, such as Turkey, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq.

He said as Aqaba is located before the Suez Canal, Indonesian commodities whose shipment must be through the waterway, will be able to avoid passage costs. "This is very important to Indonesia because the shipment of Indonesian commodities to the Middle East had always been through Abu Dhabi, and the marketing of the commodities could not be promoted smoothly because of the Gulf war", Mokhtar said.

For trading purposes, he added, Jordan has three trade zones, viz. Aqaba, Amman, and the region bordering with Syria.

Mokhtar further explained that it became known from the results of a limited meeting between the leadership of the Foreign Office and Indonesian ambassadors accredited to Europe, America, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, held in Geneva (March 21-23) and in New York (March 24-26), the obstacles to the boosting of Indonesian exports were not only posed by factors at the Department of Foreign Affairs, but also those at the other ministries and by the traders themselves. In this context he pointed to the lack of experience in trade, the absence of orders, and the instances in which goods did not match the orders. He called these irregularities as some of Indonesia's weak spots.

The Foreign Office will soon make suggestions to the Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency) and to the traders to correct the situation.

TURKISH STATE MINISTER CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

TA021946 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Kaya Erdem, who is currently on an official visit to Indonesia, has concluded his contacts there. Today Erdem called on the public works, trade, communications, and industry ministers. The promotion of bilateral trade, the participation of Turkish contractors in Indonesian tenders, and the initiation of an air link between the two countries were discussed during the talks.

Later Ali Wardhana, the coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry, gave a dinner in Erdem's honor. In a statement during the dinner, Erdem pointed out that Turkey attaches great significance to economic solidarity with Islamic countries. In turn, Wardhana recalled that recently Turkey had made great steps in the economic field.

Erdem will leave Indonesia for Singapore on Friday, 4 April, after touring certain aviation factories.

U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY WEINBERGER VISITS

HK070040 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger arrived in Manila yesterday and is expected to discuss military aid to the Philippines with President Corazon Aquino. The visit is the first by a senior member of the Reagan administration since a civilian-backed revolt [as heard] ended the 20-year rule of former President Marcos in February.

The visit comes amid growing opposition to U.S. military bases in the country. Opposition leaders and antibases groups have been demanding the dismantling of the bases, which they said serve as a magnet for nuclear attack. Clark Air Force Base and Subic Naval Base are the largest U.S. military installations overseas. President Aquino has said she would allow the bases to stay, but she was keeping her options open until the lease on them expires in 1991.

About 50 people demonstrated outside Manila airport waving placards which read "Weinberger Go Home" and "Stop U.S. Intervention in the Philippines."

Meets With Aquino

BK070849 Manila PNA in English 0821 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 7 (PNA) -- United States Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger discussed Philippine-American relations in a 45-minute talk with President Corazon C. Aquino at the premier guesthouse in Malacanang Monday morning while some 100 protesters, demonstrated outside the palace.

"Go home, go home" the protesters, bearing red banners, shouted at the Weinberger party as it drove out the palace gate. The demonstrators, belonging to the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy, asked the Aquino government to reject U.S. military aid and intervention.

No details of the talk were immediately released by Malacanang but earlier reports said Weinberger has to discuss with Mrs. Aquino the U.S. offer of increased aid to the Philippines and the military bases question.

Weinberger, who heads a 10-man top level U.S. delegation, was accompanied to the palace by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

A statement issued by the demonstrators expressed apprehension over the U.S. offer of military aid "specifically at a time when the New People's Army and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) have expressed their willingness to dialogue for a ceasefire in respond [as received] to the president's call."

Accusing the United States Government as the "principal sponsor of the Marcos dictatorship," the demonstrators called on President Aquino to convey their sentiments to the U.S. and "to carry the Filipino people indignation over the U.S. intervention in our national affairs." They also challenged the U.S. Government to provide reparations for the "plunder and terror suffered by our people under the regime it supported and proped up for 14 years."

AFP Details Talks, Comments

HK071031 Hong Kong AFP in English 1006 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 7 (AFP) -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger Monday urged Philippine President Corazon Aquino to stabilize her new government and held out greater U.S. economic and military aid. In a five-minute news conference before leaving for Bangkok to continue an Asian tour, Mr. Weinberger thrice stressed the need to stabilize the Philippines, which hosts two major U.S. military bases.

President Aquino told Mr. Weinberger in a half-hour meeting that Manila needed greater economic aid since "it would be in the area of the economy where the government would be judged," her chief spokesman Rene Saguisag said.

Small groups of left-wing protesters hounded the highest U.S. official to visit Manila since a four-day revolt toppled the 20-year Ferdinand Marcos regime and installed moderate opposition leader Mrs. Aquino on February 25.

Mr. Weinberger said he came to express admiration for the largely peaceful revolt and "the feeling that we have as to how very important it is that stability be achieved and kept" after "an exhilarating and exciting time." He also said there would be emphasis on U.S. economic aid over military support to Manila, but added that "if there isn't a stable situation in the government, then economic aid can be of very little use."

Although observers consider the 53-year-old political novice Mrs. Aquino firmly in control of the government, she has seen strong dissent from former partymates of the exiled Mr. Marcos as well as some of her own supporters. Her most controversial moves have been the assumption of sweeping powers until a new constitution is drafted and approved by voters, and the abolition of the National Assembly controlled by Marcos allies. A formidable 17-year communist insurgency and a simmering Moslem rebellion apart from an ailing economy loom as her main long-term problems.

Asked about the insurgency, Mr. Weinberger told the news conference it was a "serious problem" that was recognized as such by the Aquino government, and that "effective steps" were being undertaken by Manila to deal with it. "I think that's essential because again without a stable situation the economic aid and the future would be very much more difficult," he added.

The presidential spokesman said in a news conference that Mrs. Aquino was told by Mr. Weinberger that there was a "congenial" atmosphere in the U.S. Congress to helping the Philippines. The U.S. Embassy here said the Reagan administration proposed to Congress 110 million dollars in economic aid and 100 million dollars in military aid for fiscal 1986 as part of a 900 million dollar package from fiscal 1985-89.

The 1985 total was 30 million dollars less at 180 million dollars. The package is part of the agreement covering two key U.S. military facilities near Manila -- Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base. Embassy spokesman Allan Croghan said that apart from the bases-related amount, Washington yearly gave an average of 35 million dollars in "traditional development assistance" to Manila as well as seven or eight million dollars in food aid.

Mr. Weinberger said he did not take up the bases with Mrs. Aquino, whose spokesman said the matter was "hardly mentioned." "The bases agreement is not an issue. It's already been taken care of," Mr. Weinberger said, referring to Mrs. Aquino's vow to respect a 1983 agreement for the bases to stay until 1991, after which she would keep all options open.

Mr. Weinberger said he carried a letter from President Ronald Reagan to Mrs. Aquino, but added that it was up to Mrs. Aquino to disclose its contents. The U.S. official also met with Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos during his 18-hour stay.

The Foreign Ministry said in a statement that Mr. Laurel told the visitor that he hoped the provisional government of Mrs. Aquino would be brief. "We have gone through a long dark tunnel, now we are out in the sunshine. We need to cross the bridge to a constitutional democracy and we hope that bridge is a short one," Mr. Laurel was quoted as saying.

Leftist protests against Mr. Weinberger included a placard placed on his armoured van stating "Weinberger Warmonger" and another saying "Take Your War Home With You."

CABINET MEMBERS' RESIGNATION DEMANDED

Finance Minister Tied to Marcos

BK050131 Manila PNA in English 0105 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 5 (PNA) -- Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] party Secretary-General Rene Espina demanded the "irrevocable resignation" of Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin and three other officials for alleged ties with overthrown President Ferdinand Marcos. Interviewed over Channel 4, Espina said his call is to save the government of President Aquino "from further embarrassment."

The three other officials Espina asked to quit the Aquino government are Central Bank Gov. Jose Fernandez, Development Bank of the Philippines Chairman Cesar Zalamea and Bureau of Internal Revenue Commissioner Bienvenido Tan.

Espina's statement was spurred by Friday's published reports quoting Ongpin as saying that he had previous ties with former ambassador to the United States, Benjamin Romualdez, brother-in-law of former President Marcos.

Ongpin, younger brother of former Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin, admitted that Romualdez owned 60 percent of the Benguet Corp. which he headed as president before he joined the Aquino government. He said his dealings with Romualdez were through Zalamea.

In his press statement, Espina said Ongpin's ties were not actually with Romualdez but with exiled President Marcos. Romualdez was only a dummy of Mr. Marcos, Espina told Channel 4. Tan recently admitted that he had also business ties with former Marcos Energy Minister Geronimo Z. Velasco. His admission spurred calls for his resignation.

Adaza Joins Unido Call

HK050912 Hong Kong AFP in English 0833 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 5 (AFP) -- The Philippines' finance minister should be barred from representing the country abroad because of links with a brother-in-law of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos, a ruling coalition official said Saturday.

Minister Jaime Ongpin should resign or be removed from office, be barred from leaving the country and be made to disclose "the details of his connection with Marcos," ruling coalition stalwart Homobono Adeaza said.

Mr. Adaza's call, contained in a speech before a civic club here, followed similar demands made Friday by the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), a member of the ruling coalition, over a controversial disclosure made by Mr. Ongpin.

Mr. Ongpin had admitted that for 12 years he served as an executive of the Benguet Corp., the country's largest mining firm, although he knew all along that Mr. Marcos' brother-in-law Benjamin Romualdez held the controlling shares.

Unido, the party of Vice President Salvador Laurel which backed the candidacy of Corazon Aquino in the February 7 presidential polls, also demanded the resignation of internal revenue chief Bienvenido Tan and Development Bank of the Philippines President Cesar Zalamea.

Philippine investigators suspect that Mr. Marcos, now living in exile in Hawaii, and his relatives and close associates stole up to 10 billion dollars from public funds during his 20-year rule.

Both Mr. Adaza and Unido Secretary-General Rene Espina said Mr. Ongpin should have known that Mr. Romualdez was a Marcos "dummy". "Using the highest ethical and moral standards set by President Aquino, Jimmy Ongpin, if (he) does not resign for reasons known only to him, should be dismissed as Finance Minister," Mr. Adaza said. "He should not be allowed to leave the country and represent this government in negotiations with banking and other institutions abroad," he added.

Mr. Ongpin was to leave Saturday on a trip to Washington, New York and Tokyo for talks with the country's foreign creditors.

Mr. Adaza asked Mrs. Aquino to act on the matter immediately, otherwise the affair "could diminish her credibility with our people." "The Marcos government fell not only for its rapacity" but also because of its "total lack of credibility", he said.

There was no immediate comment available from the presidential palace Saturday, but the newspaper DAILY EXPRESS quoted Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra as saying Vice President Salvador Laurel, who is president of Unido, should be held responsible for Unido statements.

The newspaper said the remarks made by Mr. Mitra, who is an official of PDP-LABAN [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan], the other major coalition component, were "an indication of the widening rift between the two parties that carried Mrs. Aquino in the presidential campaign."

Aquino Refuses Resignation

BK067314 Manila PNA in English 0247 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 6 (PNA) -- Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin Saturday said President Corazon Aquino brushed aside his offer to resign from the Cabinet.

Ongpin was urged by Unido party Secretary-General Rene Espina to resign for having worked with Benguet Mining Corp., largely controlled by deposed President Marcos's brother-in-law Benjamin Romauldez for 12 years. Espina sought Ongpin's ouster to save the Aquino administration from scandal and embarrassment.

"Don't be silly. I know they are mere speculations," Ongpin quoted Mrs. Aquino as saying when he met her a few hours before he left for the United States.

Ongpin, together with Central Bank Gov. Jose Fernandez, Jr. left Saturday for Washington to negotiate with foreign banks to restructure the country's seven billion dollars in debts that would mature between 1987 and 1990. Ongpin told reporters that they will meet leading foreign bankers and businessmen renegotiate existing loans, facilitate the release of pending loans and initiate new financing schemes. They will also meet with officers [of the] United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. State Department.

Ongpin said he handed to President Aquino an 11-page verbatim transcript two days ago admitting that he worked with Benguet Corp. He quoted Aquino as saying that: "As far as I am concerned, the only important thing is you fought Marcos all the way."

Ongpin explained that he never kept secret about Romualdez, brother of former First Lady Imelda Marcos, ownership of a large share of the Benguet Corp, in conversations with Ricardo Lopa, brother in-law of Mrs. Aquino, Jose Marcario of the Laurel's Philbanking Corp., and Health Minister Bengzon.

He said in November 1984, he declined to accept the offer of the Unido head Salvador Laurel, now vice president, to join the governor's groups because of his "vulnerability" as official of Benguet Corp. "I have never tried to mislead anyone nor made a secret out of this," he said.

He said what he had done was to protect the interest of some 30,000 shareholders of Benguet Corp., to prevent Romualdez from exercising control over the corporation. "I deserve some credit for that," he added.

Ongpin chided two major dailies for publishing what he called grossly inaccurate report about his press statement. He said he has no plans of filing a libel suit against these papers. "I want them only to be sober," he said. Ongpin and Fernandez will be away for two weeks. They will return here on April 20 to meet with the International Monetary Fund technical team.

CABINET DISPUTE OVER TRANSPORT APPOINTEES NOTED

HK041229 Quezon City MANILA EVENING POST in English 1 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] The battle for the top post of the Philippine National Railways (PNR) is causing a serious rift between two Cabinet officials in the Aquino government.

Sources at the Ministry of Transportation and Communication (MOR) [as published] said yesterday that the respective appointees of Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo and Transportation Minister Hernando Perez refused to give way to each other. The sources added that Publio Tibi, Jr, Arroyo's appointee, had begun a "hate campaign" against PNR General Manager Sebastian Arrasita, who was retained by Minister Perez.

Tibi yesterday urged the new government to investigate the real estate dealings made by Arrastia, as he accused the latter of allowing "friends and associates" of former President Marcos to use PNR properties and facilities without proper clearance. Tibi said Arrastia allowed the sale of public properties without public bidding.

He said the Buayang Bato property was sold to the municipality of Mandaluyong but up to now no payment has been received although the contract has been signed and the title is already in the hands of Mayor Ernesto Domingo.

Tibi also said Arrastia leased to the Rotary Club the second floor of the Paco Station building for only P2.50 per square meter per month or only 10 percent of the usual rate.

He alleged the PNR had leased to Ignacio Gimenez, husband of Fe Roa Gimenez, secretary of the former first lady Imelda R. Marcos, without public bidding the property along Samson Road in Caloocan for P2 million per annum and part of the right of way in Bicutan which is right now the site of a market, for P360,000 per annum.

At the same time, he also asked Arrastia and former Transport Minister Jose P. Dans, Jr to explain the disappearance of almost all buses plying the Baguio, Baler, and Cagayan Valley routes. Tibi said the more than 60 buses plying the routes had dwindled to only six units.

Arrastia was not available for comment yesterday, but sources said Minister Perez was throwing his full support behind Arrastia. Perez has also questioned the appointment of Romeo Santos to the Manila International Airport Authority (MIAA) by Arroyo. Santos was allegedly appointed on the proddings of an influential relative of President Aquino.

FIRMS TO CONTEST GOVERNMENT SEQUESTRATION ORDERS

HK070501 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Lawyers of firms sequestered or those which are under threat of sequestration by the government will file suit against the Aquino administration. Plans for the filing of the suits were finalized at a meeting yesterday [6 April] by corporate lawyers of the firms sequestered or under threat of sequestration. The main respondent of the suit to be filed is the Commission on Good Government chaired by former Senator Jovito Salonga. The draft of the suit finalized yesterday questioned the legality of the sequestration actions by the government.

TOLENTINO SPEAKS OUT ON GOVERNMENT LEGITIMACY

HK060432 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 Apr 86 pp 1, 18

[By Rod Villa, Jr.]

[Text] Former Member of Parliament Arturo S. Tolentino yesterday called on all political parties to "give President Aquino a chance" to govern in the critical days under the "Freedom Constitution."

But "of course, I will join him," said Tolentino, when asked what he would do in the event deposed President Marcos, with whom he ran as vice presidential candidate in the Feb. 7 elections, succeeded in retaking the government.

He counseled the public "not to be impatient" and to "give President Aquino time to prove herself" in the 100 days of transition from revolutionary to constitutional government. "My political loyalties do not change" simply because 'people power' took away the offices to which, he insisted, he and Marcos were duly elected, as affirmed by their proclamation by the Batasano Pambansa.

Minister Luis Villafuerte of the Presidential Commission on Government Reorganization, Former Senator Manuel Manglapus, and Fr. Joaquin Bernas, an adviser of President Aquino said the president and her government. They debated on these issues in the weekly television forum, "Viewpoint" moderated by Ricardo Puno.

"The Batasan, run and dominated by the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan as Marcos' political arm, just cannot co-exist with the Aquino government," Bernas said.

"By perfunctorily dismissing impeachment proceedings we brought against Marcos, by deceiving the electorate in ignoring our protest against falsified canvass results, the KBL leaders made a joke of the electoral and legislative processes," Villafuerte said.

Manglapus said KBL leaders would have done "an act of patriotism in facing up to the reality of the popular will and voluntarily voting the dissolution of parliament."

But Tolentino said this is "not only foolish but stupid," recalling that a majority of KBL candidates, as well as an increased number of Unido PDP [Pilipino Democratic Party], and Laban [Lakas ng Bayan] candidates fought fair and square in the 1981 elections, in accordance with the constitution, to form the parliament."

Tolentino demanded anew an early local election as "the final test of the legitimacy of the Aquino government and settle once and for all the forcible replacements of duly-elected local officials."

"With all its uncertainties and the built-in breeding of a new dictatorship, I cannot live in comfort with the transitional government," Tolentino said. "But since the Aquino government is already in place, let's give it a chance, although the people must not expect too much from this constitution," he said.

Bernas said although Mrs Aquino did not believe in the legitimacy of the old constitution, she submitted herself to the electoral process which, however, was interrupted by the intervention of people power. He said the Aquino government is founded on the fact that at a certain point in the completion of the electoral process, "the people saw the Marcos government making a joke of the system, and the Batasan proceeded to proclaim Marcos, in defiance of this process."

"The Aquino government is not revolutionary because it is not despotic, which the Marcos regime was; it honors the Bill of Rights, which Marcos defiled; it is not revolutionary because it is stable with its tremendous acceptance by the Filipino people and the whole world as well," Bernas said.

"It is revolutionary only in one sense, and this is that it is transitional on the road toward a Constitutional government," the prelate said.

Manglapus said the KBL lost its right to play a role in the democratic process as part of Marcos' apparatus and legislative rubber stamp.

Manglaapus and Bernas agreed on the need for an early local elections." But both said the KBL disqualified itself in the process to dismantle the Marcos dictatorship and move toward a democratic government.

"It is unfair for KBL that established a political monopoly and accumulated vast resources to continue to exist," Manglapus said.

"The KBL should be broken up, as indeed it is breaking up, and may regroup if it wishes to, but should not be allowed to continue under the system" Bernas said.

MARCOS BROADCASTS MESSAGE TO FILIPINOS

Accuses U.S. of Aiding Rebels

HK070455 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0400 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Former President Marcos accuses the United States of helping rebels overthrow him. At the same time, the former president also disclosed that U.S. President Ronald Reagan refused to return his desperate 11th hour telephone call during the February revolution. Marcos made his charges in an American television interview from his home in Hawaii. This is the first time Marcos has accused the United States of helping overthrow him. Excerpts of the interview billed as his first television interview in exile were broadcast on the ABC network evening news program.

Meantime, the former president today said he has no intention to create chaos and trouble in the Philippines. Interviewed by Paeng Yabut over radio station DZBB, Mr Marcos made an appeal to the Filipino people to cast aside vengeance and hatred and instead unite in meeting other problems facing them.

[Begin Marcos recording -- in Tagalog] I am irrelevant. I have no intentions of creating chaos in our country. To Madame Cory Aquino, Secretary Ponce Enrile, and General Ramos, I have this to say: I have no intention to do anything but to help for the peace and progress of our country. If possible, please stop this hate campaign, especially the priests who continue this campaign. This is not a Christian act. Why do the priests continue to slander me from the pulpits? [end recording]

In Honolulu, in between sobs, Mrs Marcos expressed her own sentiments towards the Filipino people.

[Begin Imelda Marcos recording -- in Tagalog] [sobs] To be away from one's own country is worse than to lose one's entire family. Thank God that there are Filipinos, true Filipinos who are God-fearing, nationalistic and humane. [words indistinct] because we have been stripped of almost all of our dignity. I do not know what we have done to deserve this. We have done nothing but love our country. [end recording]

AFP Details Message

HK050708 Hong Kong AFP in English 0647 GMT 5 Apr 86

[By Cecil Morella]

[Text] Manila, April 5 (AFP) -- Ousted President Ferdinand Marcos said Saturday he had no intention of promoting a "civil war" in the Philippines, but accused new President Corazon Aquino of appointing communist "terrorists" to her cabinet.

In his first substantial interview since he fled to Hawaii following a military revolt here in February, Mr Marcos denied that he had stolen up to 10 billion dollars from the country during his 20 years in power. He also vowed vengeance against former members of his party that had turned against him.

The 80-minute interview, given over the telephone to pro-Marcos radio commentator Rafael Yabut, was broadcast live by DZBB radio in Manila. Mr Marcos was speaking from his new home in the U.S. State of Hawaii. "I have no intention of starting a civil war," he said. "I have no intention of intervening in Philippine politics except to bring about peace."

Mrs. Aquino's presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag has said Mr. Marcos would not be allowed to return to the Philippines for the time being because there might be a "bloody civil war."

Mr. Marcos charged that armed communist guerrillas were now "walking in the streets of Manila," and that former communist New People's Army (NPA) chief Bernabe Buscayno, one of hundreds of political prisoners freed by Mrs. Aquino since she came to power, was now organizing an armed force north of here.

Mr. Marcos asked Mrs. Aquino to stop factional strife in her government and urged his countrymen to "unite so that the Filipino nation would not be seized by a leftist terrorist insurgency." He said he had been "helping" Mrs. Aquino by stopping pro-Marcos Moslem warlord Supreme Sultan Ali Dimaporo from "dividing our country," and by telling people in his home region of Ilocos to "refrain from making trouble."

Mr. Marcos contended: "Our country is endangered by terrorists who were among those released from jail and who are now in the government." He added that some of those appointed to Mrs. Aquino's Cabinet had been "facing court charges for membership in the Communist Party," referring to the banned Communist Party of the Philippines.

Mr. Marcos did not specify who he was talking about, but observers here say he was apparently referring to the more ideologically progressive officials in the Aquino administration.

Mr. Marcos denied he had illegally amassed wealth by using his influence as chief executive, saying his "millions" had been made by putting into real estate money he had made as a lawyer before becoming president. "Whatever my sins are to God and the people, those do not include cheating and stealing from our countrymen," he said.

Mr. Marcos threatened to "release all the documents I have in my possession" if his former labor minister, Blas Ople, and former Local Governments Minister Jose Rono did not stop hitting out at him, indicating he had incriminating evidence against them regarding their performance in public office. "Someday, there will be an accounting of all those things. I will get even," he said, but added that his actions would be confined to legal proceedings.

Mr. Marcos said he was currently writing a book about the "documented events" of his rule. He denied that he had influenced the Benigno Aquino murder trial, which resulted in the acquittal in December of then Armed Forces chief General Fabian Ver and 25 other people accused of conspiring to murder Mrs. Aquino's husband, then Mr. Marcos's chief political foe, in August 1983.

He alleged that prosecutors had told him there was no case against his ally Gen. Ver, but that U.S. Ambassador to Manila Stephen Bosworth had insisted that "there must be a trial and that must include General Ver." He charged that prosecutors had bribed witnesses with U.S. passports so they would testify against the suspects, and accused the same lawyers of showing the evidence to Mr. Bosworth before the murder charges were filed in court.

During the broadcast DZBB was besieged by telephone calls from listeners that sympathized with Mr. Marcos and from radio stations in the central and southern Philippines that wanted to broadcast the interview in their areas.

A DWXI radio commentator told DZBB a crowd of Marcos loyalists who wanted to talk to the exiled former president had gathered outside the DWXI compound in Paranaque Town near here.

Mr. Yabut addressed Mr. Marcos as "Mr. President." He read out Mr. Marcos' address and urged listeners to write to the former chief executive.

SPOKESMAN REACTS TO MARCOS U.S. TV INTERVIEW

BK060258 Manila PNA in English 0233 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 6 (PNA) -- Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag has accused ousted President Ferdinand Marcos of trying to "blackmail" his former colleagues who had turned against him. Saguisag was reacting to an interview of Marcos Saturday on the U.S. TV program Nightline in which he warned his former partymates to shut up or else he would expose them.

Saguisag said Marcos was obviously referring to former Local Government Minister Jose Rono and former Labor Minister Blas Ople. Rono recently claimed that some 90 million pesos (4.5 million U.S. dollars) withdrawn from the Ministry of Local Government during the last election campaign went to Marcos. Ople has become a critic of Mr Marcos.

Instead of airing threats, Saguisag said, the deposed president should appeal to his former colleagues to account for their cash advances which have remained unliquidated.

Marcos is now on exile in Hawaii.

"Anything sounding like blackmail does not become a former president and is inconsistent with the public interest," he said. He recalled a report by chairman Teofisto Guingona of the Commission on audit that some former officials of the Marcos government, including some Cabinet ministers, had unliquidated cash advances amounting to 3.1 billion pesos (155 million U.S. dollars).

Saguisag, however, described as a welcome development a part of the Marcos interview in which the former president sounded conciliatory. He was referring to that portion of the interview in which Marcos appealed to his loyal followers to support a new government.

The allegation of Marcos that some members of the United States Armed Forces were instrumental in toppling the Marcos government, Saguisag said, is a deplorable "attempt to steal the glory of the February revolution from the people."

Saguisag denied a Marcos charge that rebel priest Conrado Balweg was photographed in a ceremony for President Aquino and has been seen walking on the streets of Metro Manila. Such allegation of Marcos only showed that he has "bad information, bad intelligence" he said.

PRO-MARCOS RALLY STAGED IN MANILA; 1000 ATTEND

BK061214 Hong Kong AFP in English 1210 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 6 (AFP) -- Some 1,000 loyal followers of exiled strongman Ferdinand Marcos staged a peaceful rally here Sunday, blasting President Corazon Aquino and vowing to unite and multiply as an opposition force.

"Marcos, Marcos, Marcos still," the protesters periodically shouted at the grandstand of central Manila's Rizal Park, where they drew many curious promenaders, including silent Aquino supporters, to the rally's fringes. Eyewitnesses said former M.P. Arturo Tolentino, the running mate of exiled Mr Marcos in the February 7 presidential election, was the guest speaker in the gathering led by movie and television personalities.

An organizer who refused to be named told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE as the unannounced rally drew to a close at dusk that it was the biggest of the five rallies they had held so far at the same spot on Sunday afternoons. "We organized without instructions into small groups," said the woman in her mid-30's who described herself as an employee of a business firm, adding that they had no recognized leader or collective name so far.

Eyewitnesses said Mr Tolentino, 75, again insisted that he and Mr Marcos won the election and denounced last month's abolition of the National Assembly upon President Aquino's declaration of a provisional constitution.

Another key speaker was popular movie action star Joseph Estrada, who was replaced by Mrs Aquino as mayor of San Juan, a Manila suburb, they added. A largely peaceful revolt in this capital fueled by frauds in the election and sparked by a military mutiny toppled Mr Marcos on February 25 and installed Mrs Aquino as the rightful poll winner.

A well-known comedian, Rudy Manlapaz, acted as emcee and mocked President Aquino by pretending to faint after shouting "Long live the government." "Let us multiply," he urged the crowd, which laughed heartily every time he fell backward to the waiting arms of fellow Marcos loyalists on the grandstand, and applauded whenever he shouted "long live Marcos."

Imelda Papin Carreon, a singer and namesake of former first lady Imelda Marcos, also wowed the crowd. "If only the president and first lady know, and I'm sure they know, many people love them," she said before attacking President Aquino. "Is she a Christian?" Mrs Carreon asked. "No." The protesters replied in unison, after which a girl in the crowd shouted "traitor." Obviously referring to the chief executive.

Some rally participants wore the red, white and blue headbands used by the former ruling New Society Movement (KBL) in the election campaign. Organizers said the participating groups included the Marcos-Tolentino Movement, the I Am a Filipino Movement, and the Lucky 7 and Club 77, which drew their names from Mr Marcos's favorite number.

ENRILE CAUTIONS ON 'ACTIONS THAT SOW DISUNITY'

HK060020 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1100 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile today cautioned military men from issuing statements that tend to undermine the credence and reputation of government officials. Enrile made this remark when asked to comment on reports that a certain PC [Philippine Constabulary] colonel assigned to the Defense Ministry made strong statements against two Malacanang officials. Correspondent Jun Francisco reports on this:

[Begin recording] Enrile said, and I quote, I do not know the background of the report involving Colonel Hermene Figueroa, the officer mentioned, but he will be cautioned, unquote. Enrile added that the Defense Ministry does not assail anybody in the government as being communist, and, open quote, we do not engage in actions that sow disunity among our own ranks, we belong to one government, unquote, he said.

At the same time Enrile this morning directed the Defense Ministry executive [words indistinct] headed by Deputy Minister Rafael Iletto to formulate a program to ensure tight security at the country's airports and other points of entry. Enrile pointed out that we must ensure that our airports are not used for importation of men and material to be used against the government. The defense chief also said that airport security should be well coordinated and institutionalized, so that the requirements of public convenience would be met along with the need to preserve national stability. [end recording]

MINISTER CALLS FOR DISBANDMENT OF PRIVATE ARMIES

HK041344 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 1 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] Political Affairs Minister Antonio V. Cuenco said yesterday dissidents were reluctant to come from the hills and lay down their arms "for fear of the remnants of the Marcos regime."

Cuenco also said he advocated the immediate and vigorous implementation of the disbandment of the Civilian Home Defense Forces, including private armies. This is a necessary step for the pacification drive to succeed, he said.

Cuenco stressed that disbandment will remove the initial stumbling block to pacify insurgents and show that the government mean business. "Let us begin by dismantling the private armies of Ramon Durano in Danao, Ali Dimaporo in Lanao del Sur, Armin Gustilo in Negros del Norte, and Constantino Navarro in Surigao del Norte and other political warlords," he said.

Cuenco hailed the order recently issued by Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Fidel Ramos terminating the appointments of all 40,000 members of the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) nationwide. "These had been previous calls for the disarming of CHDF's for years now. Sincerity is the hallmark of the new government and we must show that this time we do what we say. Otherwise, we will eventually lose the war with the insurgents," he said.

SISON SEES GOVERNMENT FACING MULTIPLE DANGERS

HK041428 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 2 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[By Daniel Llanto]

[Text] Jose Ma. Sison, jailed chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) set free by the new government, has warned President Aquino of grave danger if she fails to solve the country's fundamental problems within one year. Sison also said he might participate in the work of the Constitutional Commission if asked by the Aquino government. Sison made the statement after a speech yesterday before the Kilusang Mayo Uno at the St. Joseph College auditorium in Quezon City.

The danger will come from three directions, Sison said. And the first is the possible return of the Marcos faction, this time winning back the people's sympathy if Mrs. Aquino bungles her job. There is also the ever-present threat of another military coup, which, Sison said, is likely to make a repeat of the Enrile-Ramos rebellion.

He pointed out that in addition to what Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, showed of the military capability to dethrone a misguided administration, President Aquino has yet to get the unswerving loyalty of the entire AFP.

The third danger mentioned by Sison is the CPP New People's Army (NPA) threat, which he said, President Aquino is most likely to aggravate because of the difficult task ahead of her.

Sison said the problems inherited by the new president from Marcos are such that every action invites the ire of the communist rebels. For example, he said, the government will have to seek foreign credit and a closer partnership with the U.S., which the local communists denounce as a colonial system.

As known to many, the CPP-NPA group also rebels against U.S. imperialism and would like to have all vestiges of American influence removed from the Philippines. Any further liaison with the U.S., Sison said, will make the insurgents madder because they believe every assistance coming from the U.S. is meant to run down the NPAs.

Sison noted that U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger is arriving on Sunday "again to supply the government with more firepower to destroy our brothers in the hills." In a series of speaking engagements before students and workers group, the last two days, Sison has been soliciting support of a large group of demonstrators to meet Weinberger at the MIA.

He said the U.S. government merely fools the Filipinos with its military assistance. No matter how big, he said, the money only goes back to the U.S. through the American multinationals which strangle the local economy. For this reason, he said the so-called "people power" must be strengthened to fight U.S. imperialism.

Taking irreverent potshots at the Aquino administration, Sison noted how members of the PDP-LABAN get "most of the favors," and how Enrile was reported No. 10 on the list of past officials to be investigated by the Presidential Commission on Good Government. He said: "Enrile should at least be listed No. 100 for the time being."

But Sison was all praise for the restoration of civil rights. To rule effectively, Sison suggested that President Aquino should distribute the "favors" among members of Unido PDP-LABAN, the Enrile-Ramos group, as well as farmers and workers who opposed the "Marcos autocracy." Sison reported that the CPP, NPA, and the National Democratic Front (NDF) are "still intact."

SISON HELPING TO FORM NEW POLITICAL PARTY

HK041500 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Apr 86 p 22

[Text] Communist Party of the Philippines founder Jose Ma. Sison is helping organize a political party that will participate in elections and press for national sovereignty and genuine land reform.

Sison, a former political detainee, disclosed Tuesday his involvement in the organization of this new legal group, possibly to be named New Democratic Party.

At the De La Salle University where he spoke before a packed hall of students in a forum sponsored by the political science department and the social action center, Sison said, "It would be a wise policy for the Aquino government to seek the support of his new party." [quotation mark as published]

He is optimistic it will be bigger than any part in the alliance supporting President Aquino, namely, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, PDP-LABAN and the Liberal Party (LP). PDP-LABAN, Sison pointed out, is trying to enlarge its base through the Ministry of Local Governments headed by Aquilino Pimentel; he added that the LP is a "poor shadow" of its 1971 strength.

The new party will draw its members from mass organizations and alliances with a "national democratic" orientation. Former Senator Lorenzo Tanada may be chairman of the party and Sison an advisor. The new political party will be distinct from current leftist groups like Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan) and the Nationalist Alliance (NA) for Justice, Freedom and Democracy. Membership will be on an individual basis.

The formation of the New Democratic Party will contribute to a multi-party political system which Sison, in earlier speeches, said will enhance the democratic process in the country. Sison also said the party will most likely advocate the immediate dismantling of the American military bases in the country or not later than 1991, the year the RP-U.S. military bases agreement expires.

Sison, now a professor at the University of the Philippines Asian Center, also explained that President Aquino can dismantle the U.S. bases and still please the U.S. Government. Mrs. Aquino can make the Philippines merely a fueling station for American ships provided they do not carry nuclear weapons. The land area of the two bases in Zambales and Clark Air Base in Pampanga can be reduced and the rest devoted to agricultural and mining activities. "But let the moderates propose that," Sison added.

Asked what he thought of the declaration of President Aquino of a revolutionary government, Sison replied: "The big problem of eradicating fascist structures would entail a high concentration of power and the use of special measures. What is good is Mrs. Aquino set a deadline. But if I were consulted, I would have proposed that the powers be reposed in a collective rather than on one person. But there is no argument against concentrated power..." He said the revolutionary government can be selective but not arbitrary in choosing what laws to keep or repeal.

On the constitutional commission which will be composed of presidential appointees, Sison said it is Mrs. Aquino's prerogative to choose its members. "Cory should pick nationalists and libertarians as an overwhelming majority in the commission."

Sison sees the process of democratization under the new government to continue up to the end of the year.

In another speech before members of the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) at St. Joseph's College Tuesday, Sison also said the new party he is helping put up should work for the restoration of "national democratic rights" which he said has not been fully achieved despite the February revolution.

Sison, who spoke in Pilipino to some 500 workers, said the party would be composed of farmers, laborers -- "isang partido ng anak-pawis."

Asked what will happen to Bayan should this party be formed, Sison said that the new party would have "organizational integrity." Sison said Bayan can still exist despite a workers party because it is an alliance. The same is true for KMU which is a sectoral alliance, he said.

Regrading the call of the Aquino government for a ceasefire, Sison said the term "ceasefire" should first be defined. He said there are two types of ceasefire, a truce and an armistice. A ceasefire is different from "surrender" which involves the giving up of arms, he noted.

On the possibility of a surrender, Sison quoted what he said the revolutionaries in the hills would say: "Never, never, never."

Sison also said that there will no ceasefire unless there are "unilateral actions of goodwill" by the Aquino government. Under Proclamation No 3, six objectives were linked up by the Aquino government of which the last is the settlement of the peace/order and insurgency problem. The CPP chairman said it would be wise to see first if the Aquino government can achieve the first five objectives before concrete talks on a ceasefire begin.

CP CHIEF NOT TO JOIN PANEL IN CEASE-FIRE TALKS

BK061419 Hong Kong AFP in English 1405 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 6 (AFP) -- Freed Philippine communist leader Jose Maria Sison said Sunday he would not accept any invitation to join or lead a government panel that would negotiate for a ceasefire with insurgents.

Denying press reports that he had been offered the chairmanship of the panel, Mr Sison told reporters at a reunion of former political prisoners here: "I don't think I am competent to be in it. The burden is too heavy."

"I feel that I'm not up to it. I have so many things to do," he said. "I would prefer spending my time helping in the formation of the new party," he added, referring to the legal political party he is establishing.

Mr Sison, chairman of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) when he was arrested in 1977, was freed with other political prisoners by President Corazon Aquino last month after a civilian-military revolt toppled strongman Ferdinand Marcos.

"The people in the commission should be trusted by both sides, especially the side of the revolutionaries, the side of the government has to do some bending backwards," Mr Sison said.

Bernabe Buscayno, former chief commander of the CPP's estimated 16,000-strong New People's Army (NPA), told reporters at the meeting that he would nominate seven unspecified persons for membership in the commission. He said they would represent the academic world, the church and lawyers, and that three would be from metropolitan Manila and the rest from the provinces.

FORMER DETAINEES URGE RELEASE OF PRISONERS

HK070811 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0500 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] An appeal has been made by a group of political prisoners to President Corazon Aquino to proceed with the release of the remaining political detainees in the country. About 600 political prisoners were still behind bars in various parts of the country. The resolution has been adopted by the ex-political prisoners during their reunion at the Channel 4 compound yesterday expressing their concern for those who are still imprisoned.

The former prisoners under the regime of the ousted President Marcos also thanked the president for fulfilling her campaign promise to free all political detainees. Their reunion was organized by ex-detainees Laban sa Detensyon at Para sa Amnestiya or Selda [Former Detainees Against Detention and for Amnesty].

NPA ACTIVITIES REPORTED IN CAGAYAN 2 APRIL

HK060436 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 Apr 86 p 18

[By Pete Mabazza]

[Text] Tuguegarao, Cagayan -- New People's Army rebels gave yesterday "send off" party to outgoing Recom [Regional Command] 2 commander, Brig. Gen. Thomas Manlongat, by burning several houses, kidnapping civilians, looting stores, and capturing firearms in this province.

Manlongat is one of the 20 Armed Forces generals who were retired by President Corazon Aquino the other day. Col. Manuel Avila, deputy Recom 2 commander, will take over from Manlongat this morning.

Manlongat said 60 NPA rebels, burned seven houses in barangay Furagai, Solana, Cabayan at dawn yesterday. Five of the houses were owned by CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Force] members while two were owned by farmers.

Alert PC [Philippine Constabulary] soldiers and militiamen from the 111 PC company prevented the NPAs from burning the entire barangay.

Manlongat said three of the rebels were seriously wounded during a brief gun battle.

There was no casualty on the government side. In Liwan Norte, Enrile, Cagayan, 40 NPA rebels in fatigue uniforms kidnapped five farmers and later executed one of them who tried to escape. The rebels forced the victims to identify residents who have loose firearms. After getting two M-16 armalite rifles from two ranch caretakers, the rebels also looted several sari-sari stores and ran away with P3,000 in cash from the stores.

NPA REBELS KILL 7 IN ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

HK060434 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 Apr 86 pp 1, 18

[By Tony Rimando]

[Text] Pagadian City -- Seven persons, including a barangay captain, were killed while two others were wounded when some 100 men believed to be members of the New People's Army attacked barangay Ludiong in Tambuli Town, Zamboanga del Sur Monday night. It was the second attack by the rebels in that town in less than a week.

Col Adam Jimenez, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police], provincial commander, said the raid was triggered by the villagers' refusal to give financial support and food to the NPA. Jimenez identified the fatalities as Barangay Captain Cleto Aniacayde, 54, Agustino Amatigue, 30, Crispin Undag, 24, Buenaventura Desing, 32, Hilario Dulino, 26, and a certain Agustin and dodong.

Those wounded were identified as Marcelino Imbalmado, 35 and Emiliana Agraviado.

The rebels fired at the villagers' houses while the residents were asleep, Jimenez said.

PIMENTEL SAYS MUSLIMS BEING APPOINTED OIC'S

HKC41133 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1100 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel today denied reports that he has considered the appointment of non-Muslim OIC's [Officers in Charge] in Muslim-dominated areas in Mindanao, Sulu, and Palawan. He was reacting to a published statement by persons claiming to be leaders of the Bangsa Moro Islamic Party. The report from Joy Montero:

[Begin recording] The party earlier blamed Pimentel for allegedly defying President Aquino's call for unity and national reconciliation by not appointing Muslim Officers in Charge. Pimentel denied the accusation and cited the appointment of some (Sandamen Parangunan), president of the Muslim Association of the Philippines as Officer in Charge of Lanao Del Sur and (Alunan Sincila) as OIC in Tawi-Tawi. Pimentel said the two are prominent leaders in their provinces.

MINDANAO TIMES SAYS 'UNCERTAINTY' ABOUNDS

HK050305 Davao City MINDANAO TIMES in English 22-29 Mar 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Uncertainty"]

[Text] One consequence of the undefined status of the present government is the uncertainty that it spawns. There is uncertainty in the stability of the government simply because there is no security of tenure of those elected or appointed to the various offices.

There is uncertainty in our relations with foreign countries and, as a result, there is uncertainty in our export-import trade because countries which traditionally trade with the Philippines have no guarantee that in case of dispute in the export-import trading, domestic and international laws will still be applied and enforced.

There is uncertainty in land ownership because hordes of squatters have descended on public and private lands and such an act of lawlessness does not improve the peace and order condition of the country.

With all these uncertainties, how can normalcy be restored, how can people have peace of mind and lead normal lives?

And where are the supporters of the so-called people power and the self-appointed saviors of our government and society?

AQUINO CONTINUES CRACKDOWN ON TRADE MONOPOLIES

HK050031 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] President Aquino yesterday [4 April] continued her crackdown on trade monopolies. She signed an executive order banning the importation of livestock, meat, and meat products. Earlier, she abolished the monopoly in copra exports. The executive order would in effect break the monopoly of such importation by only one company.

Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra said the executive order was signed by the president at the guest house of Malacanang, where she was briefed on the livestock industry and other agricultural products. Mitra said the president also ordered the dismantling of (Philby) PTY, a Philippine-Australian corporation which controls the importation of livestock and meat products.

Meantime, Mitra announced that there will be no importation of rice this year or the years to come. He said the Philippines has attained self-sufficiency in grain production. He also said that the president directed the immediate payment of rice and other grain that are delivered by farmers to the National Food Authority.

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR ON RESCHEDULING DEBTS

BK040137 Manila PNA in English 0113 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 4 (PNA) -- The Philippines will negotiate this month with foreign creditors for a new schedule of repayment of debts amounting to seven billion U.S. dollars, Central Bank Gov. Jose Fernandez said Friday [4 April].

Fernandez said the negotiation will be carried out by him and Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin in their meeting with an advisory committee of the foreign creditors in New York. He said the amount to be rescheduled involves both public and private sector debts maturing between 1987 and 1990.

Fernandez said the meeting with the advisory committee, chaired by Manufacturers Hanover Trust, is expected to facilitate the release of 350 million U.S. dollars in new money facility.

Fernandez and Ongpin will leave Saturday for Washington to attend the interim and development committee meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). While in the U.S. capital, the two officials will also seek changes from the IMF in the country's current economic adjustment program.

Both the IMF and the government have not yet agreed whether or not the Philippines would proceed with the old program and seek amendments or enter into entirely new program with the IMF. "Essentially, we are in the process of determining what would be more feasible and more convenient," Fernandez said. He said this will be decided in Washington in the next two weeks.

While in the U.S. capital, the two officials will also meet with representative of the United States Agency for International Development to request for the acceleration of the disbursement from the economic support fund.

They will later proceed to New York to meet with international bankers and sign the restructuring agreement covering the remaining nine percent of the total restructure debt of the public sector amounting to 300 million U.S. dollars. The signing will be held on April 16.

Fernandez said he may proceed to Tokyo from New York to sign two yen loan packages from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund. They would be back on April 19 and meet with the technical team from the IMF. The IMF technical team will arrive here on April 14.

Fernandez also said that the mission from the World Bank will also be coming this week to discuss a number of on-going loan negotiations together with the IMF. He said the convening of a mini-consultative meeting of donor countries in mid-May will also be proposed to the World Bank.

BANKERS OPPOSE SELECTIVE DEBT REPUDIATION PLAN

HK041301 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 2 Apr 86 pp 15, 16

[Text] Realities of international finance may have dawned on the new administration that a proposal for a "selective repudiation" of foreign debt, first broached by Economic Planning Minister and concurrently Director General Solita C. Monsod of the National Economic and Development Authority, has virtually been disclaimed before it could even be formally presented.

Leading bankers disclosed yesterday that Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin and Central Bank [CD] Gov Jose B. Fernandez Jr argued strongly against it, saying that it could complicate the country's economic problems more than it could help solve them.

The bankers said that repudiating even just a small amount of foreign debt would subject the Philippines to censure by the international banking community, forcing them to cut their credit lines to the country and place it again on a "cash basis" in her international trade transactions.

This would then make the Philippines a "renegade" before the eyes of the foreign banks and eliminate whatever remains of her credit rating, they added. "No country has ever done that (repudiation of debt) except probably North Korea which had been shut off from international credit," they pointed out.

The Philippines, under the new administration, plans to approach her foreign creditors this month to work out a reformulated economic recovery program and set out new terms for debt restructuring. Ongpin and Fernandez are scheduled to leave for the United States and Japan on Saturday to confer with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank [WB] and the U.S. and Japanese governments which are the biggest government creditors of the Philippines. They are also scheduled to meet with the 12-bank advisory committee on the Philippines headed by Manufacturers Hanover Trust and the Bank of Tokyo.

These initial meetings with the various creditor groups are expected to set the tone for the new economic recovery program to be formulated by the new administration of President Corazon C. Aquino. They will also find out what the foreign creditors can make in terms of credit accommodations to the new government.

The agenda of the Ongpin and Fernandez mission include talks with the IMF on whether the remaining \$230 million from the existing stand-by credit line could be released even if some fiscal ceilings were not met or whether to negotiate a completely new arrangement with the fund.

Offers of new loans from the WB, the Asian Development Bank and the United States and Japan will also be discussed formally, the sources said.

With the foreign banks, the duo will also sound off completion of the restructuring of \$5.8 billion in public and private sector debts and pave the way for a new round of negotiations for the restructuring of principal maturities that will start coming due starting 1987.

Moreover, the Philippines will have to start talks with the foreign banks for the renewal of the \$3 billion trade credit facility which will expire in August this year. This facility is a credit line extended by foreign banks to finance the country's international trade.

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